The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR TH"

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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GREAT REDUCTION.

Imported Woolens.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

On Monday, Nov. 24, will open a large assortment in both Wholesale and Retail Departments, of Genuine 3-4 Scotch Cassimeres, at $1.50, $1.75, and $2, reduced from $3 and $3.50; 6-4 Scotch Suitings and Overcoatings at $3, $3.50, and $4, reduced from $5, $6, and $7. Very best 3-4 English Cassimeres, $2 and $2.50, former price $3.25 and $3.50.

All the above are the very best foreign makes and are sold at these prices to close season's importations.

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We have now in stock the largest and best assortment of Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, and Precious Stones ever exhibited in the West, and have opened several cases of Artistic Bronzes, French Clocks, Russia Leather Goods, and Fancy Articles, all made to our order, which we offer at very LOW PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO., State & Monroe-sts.

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THE NEW IMPROVED

REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE

AWARDED

THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS," AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1.—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
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THE CHOICEST PLACE

In this city, where the

Latest Novelties

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Lower Prices Than Ever Before!

The most complete stock of Elegant Trimmings, Jet Fringes, Loops and Ornaments, Sash, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons, Cut Steel Buckles and Slides,

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES & ZEPHYRS,

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The Regular Market Prices.

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In Real Laces, Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Every Article, in Every Department, Marked Down to PANIC PRICES.

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REMOVAL.

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BANKER,

Has Removed to 38 Clark-st.,

OGDEN'S BUILDING.

REMOVED.

FRED'K S. JAMES,

Insurance Agent,

HAS REMOVED TO

No. 114 LaSalle-st.

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FURS!

200 Sets Ladies'

FINE MINK FURS!

THE BEST MADE AND TRIMMED GOODS IN THIS MARKET. ALL NEW STYLES AND FRESH GOODS. Are offered at a sacrifice the balance of this week to reduce stock. Prices lower than ever perfect goods have been sold. Examine for yourselves.

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231 WEST MADISON-ST.

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We shall offer our entire stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, consisting in part of Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Woolen Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvas, Embroideries, &c., at PANIC PRICES. We guarantee figures to close cash buyers to suit the times.

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Instructive as well as entertaining. AVILUDE, 75 cts.; SNAP, 50 cts.; TOTEM, 25 cts. each. For sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy Dealers. Sample Games sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price. The trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

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RESTAURANT.

Thanksgiving Dinner!

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 27.

Roast Turkey, with Cranberry Sauce; Vegetables; CHOICE English Plum Pudding, and a Cup of Coffee—ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS, at BAXTON & GREEN'S Lenox Chop and Coffee House, 10 Washington-st., next the Board of Trade.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Spanish and American Cabinets Discuss the Situation.

Their Deliberations Leave the International Difficulty Unsolved.

Report that the Spaniards Will Not Accept Arbitration.

Contradictory Rumors About the Cessation of Our Warlike Preparations.

The United States Cartridge Company Running Night and Day.

Rumor that Castelar Is to Be Overthrown and Replaced by Serrano.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers at Little Rock, Ark.

Address Delivered by Gen. Banks on the Cuban Situation.

AT HAVANA.

THE VIRGINIUS VICTIMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A Cuban gentleman of this city received to-day, by the steamship Crescent City, a letter from a friend in Havana, who is in a position to obtain the latest and most accurate news, and who is in every respect trustworthy. He writes as follows: "One hundred and twenty-eight of those on board the Virginius were sentenced to death or other severe penalties. According to the vessel's books and all accounts, there were 165 persons originally on board the ship. This leaves thirty-seven, of whom nothing is positively known. It is rumored, however, that the Virginius launched on the Cuban coast a large boat containing a portion of her men and cargo. A rifling gun is said to be among the war materials landed."

There are circumstances which tend to corroborate this rumor.

THE RECENT ARRESTS.

The officers of the Crescent City say that those passengers by the City of New York who were arrested are still imprisoned, and when they left their fate was uncertain.

EDITORIALL BOMBAST.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The *Diaro de Lamarina* has an editorial to-day, of which the following is an extract: "The Washington Government knows to-day, and the United States Congress will soon know, the justice with which the Spanish authorities have acted. They will take care of their national honor without suffering themselves to be influenced by the cries of the masses, who know not what these Cuban 'patriots' are. Far from our minds be the feeling of arrogance, farther still the feeling of fear from our hearts. We neither seek nor shun peril. If the Americans oblige us to fight, fight we will. If the mother country can aid us, we will thank her; but if we must contend alone, there are enough Spaniards in Cuba to keep our banner safe. We will sell very dearly that which was once the most brilliant flower of the crown of Castile."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURRELL TO THE BRITISH NAVAL COMMANDER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—In to-day's correspondence of *El Cronista*, the Spanish organ in this city, is a letter from Gen. Burriel to Commander Loraine, of the British ship-of-war, who had pleaded for the lives of those on board the Virginius. It began by expressing his incompetency, as a subordinate officer, to deal with the question of postponement or pardon raised by the petition of the British officer. He makes a great parade of his own lofty sentiment, saying that he yields to no one in feelings of humanity and the exercise of Christian charity in all practicable circumstances. He concludes as follows: "In conclusion, I will repeat what I have already said, that if a capital punishment is pronounced against any prisoner of the Virginius, no matter of what nation he may be, it will be executed without delay."

A NOTABLE FACT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—It appears that Lieut.-Commander Antran, who commanded the Spanish war-steamer Razan at Aspinwall last spring, when Commander Reed, of the United States Navy, escorted the Virginius out of that harbor, was Judge-Advocate at the recent summary trial and condemnation to death of the crew and passengers of the Virginius at Santiago de Cuba.

IN MADRID.

THE VIRGINIUS MATTER DISCUSSED IN THE CABINET.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet yesterday considered the note to be sent to the Government of the United States. It is denied that the Spanish Government is disposed to submit the Virginius affair to the Emperor of Germany for arbitration.

REVOLUTIONARY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The first intimation, yesterday, of a probable change in the Administration in Spain, with Serrano as Dictator, came through British official sources. To-day the story comes from another quarter that the Castelar Government is to be overthrown by a combination of ruling Spaniards. The plan is said to include the establishment of Marshal Serrano as Regent for the young Duke Alfonso. Our Government has no official advices on the subject, nor does it consider these reports trustworthy.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A QUIET DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Everything has been quiet during the day on the Spanish complication. No news of importance has been received in official quarters. The reports that have been widely telegraphed to the effect that orders have been issued stopping work on war-vessels and in navy-yards and arsenals is not correct. On the contrary, orders were issued by the Secretary of the Navy yesterday to push forward the work of preparation for active service with still greater vigor. There is and will be no let-up.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

Notwithstanding Secretary Fish's assurances to the contrary, regards the crisis as a perilous one, the issue of which is as probably war as peace. Even Secretary Fish has, in the last day or two, displayed something of a warlike spirit, at variance with the attitude maintained by him for some time, and talks of the difficulty as one that must be handled boldly and courageously. He utterly scouts the suggestion of submitting the question to arbitration. He says the insult is one which cannot be adjusted by any third party.

THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

The budgets for expenditure by the various departments for the next year have been partly published, but the estimates as published have all been altered since. The increase in these estimates over the appropriations of last year averages, as concluded, 7½ per cent. It is expected that the Secretary of the Navy will ask for appropriations to build ten new and powerful war vessels in addition to the eight sloops of war now constructing. It is not probable, however, that the Secretary will make this demand in his forthcoming annual, to be submitted with the President's message, but at some subsequent time during the winter. The Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy will hold back their reports till the last moment, in order to incorporate in them all available information on the Spanish complications for the guidance of Congress.

[To the Associated Press.]

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet was in session only about two hours to-day. All the members were present except Secretary Robeson, who is in Philadelphia in connection with the naval preparations. The Spanish question was debated, but no additional facts were presented by the Secretary of State, nor was any new action taken relative to the subject. This Government will act toward Spain as toward all other countries in cases of controversy, and await with proper respect replies to our complaints. There is, however, anxiety expressed for intelligence from Spain of a decisive character, in order that Congress may, in the President's Message, be made acquainted with the facts. There are indications that

DISPATCHES WERE RECEIVED

to-night by both Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, from Madrid, of a character which gives promise of a peaceful solution of the present complications. These gentlemen were in private conference for several hours to-night, at the residence of Mr. Fish, comparing dispatches, and discussing generally the situation of affairs. It was remarked to-night by a gentleman prominently connected with this Government that things look far more hopeful now than ever.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Matters were rather quiet at the Navy-Yard to-day. Stringent orders have been issued by Commandant Mullany, refusing admittance to all except those having business connections with the yard.

REPAIR OF IRONCLADS.

A contract has been recently given to the Messrs. Cramp, of this city, to repair the iron clad Nantucket. Also, to the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of Wilmington, Del., for the repair of the Lehigh; and to John Roach for the repair of the Passaic and Jason.

JOHN ROACH HAS CONTRACTS

for two new sloops-of-war at $580,000; engines and machinery for the Tennessee at $300,000; the repair of the four monitors, Passaic, Jason, Wyandotte, and Nahant, at $720,000; engines for the torpedo-boat at $200,000 or $300,000, two engines at $360,000. He has, out of the $3,200,000 appropriated for the new sloops-of-war, contracts to the amount of $985,000.

ADMIRAL PORTER

was in town to-day, and inspected the vessels, etc., lying in the docks.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—So far as the Philadelphia Navy-Yard is concerned, no orders have been received for a suspension of work. On the contrary, the work in hand is not only being pushed to completion, but fresh orders have been received. To-day Admiral Porter made a tour of inspection among the vessels at the yard, and a dispatch was received ordering the dispatch-boat Pinta to proceed immediately to sea.

WORK SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Secretary Robeson left Washington last night for Philadelphia, on business connected with the fitting-out of war vessels. It is said at the Navy Department that, instead of orders being issued for the suspension of work, the preparation of vessels is hurried.

The Construction Bureau of the Navy Department says if work at any of the Navy-Yards has been suspended it is not because of orders from Washington. It was only to-day that orders were sent from the Bureau to make some additional repairs on the Colorado at New York. The Roanoke is not intended for the North Atlantic squadron, but for the mouth of the harbor, and as for the Dictator, there was very little work remaining to be done to her.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Twenty-five hundred men were paid at the Navy-Yard to-day, most of whom have been employed since the Virginius outrage.

THE SPANISH IRONCLAD ARADIDES

has not left the yard, but was painted to-day, and the last work upon her in dry-dock will be done to-morrow. Work in the yard was going on as usual this afternoon.

ORDER ISSUED TO DISBURSING OFFICERS.

The War Department has issued a general order requiring that all disbursing officers, so far as practicable, shall keep the bulk of all the public funds advanced to them in the independent Treasury offices, and limit their deposits in the local deposit banks to such amounts only as may be absolutely necessary for small local payments.

SAILED.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—The United States steamer Ossipee and the monitor Mahopac sailed this morning for Key West.

AMMUNITION.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The United States Cartridge Company commence this week to run their works day and night. They have pressing orders for several million cartridges from the War and Navy Departments.

THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Orders were received at the Washington Navy-Yard this morning to fit the Shawmut for sea with all possible dispatch. All the men that can be employed to advantage will be put to work both night and day. The Fortune was launched this morning, and will be ready for sea in a few days. She will carry two 30-pound rifled guns in addition to her torpedo attachment.

VIEWS OF GEN. BANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Gen. Banks made his Cuban address to-night before an immense audience in the Music Hall, which, by frequent applause, testified its hearty sympathy with the speaker's views. He held that Spain owed her possession of the Island in the Gulf of Mexico to the United States, and this country had never injured her by word or deed.

THE AFFAIR OF THE VIRGINIUS

was like a hundred others, no worse, except that perhaps it was bolder and more defiant than cruelties that had already been practiced, and would continue to be practiced, if the present condition of affairs was allowed to continue.

HE COULD NOT CONDEMN THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT

for its inaction. He meant to sustain it, and advised every other citizen to do the same, so far as was consistent with his duty as a citizen. No doubt the Government would demand a reparation, and do whatever may be considered necessary, but the reparation that should probably be made would consist of an apology, return of the ship, perhaps, and a payment of money to the relatives of the murdered men. Yet how infamous the thought of the commutation of such a crime by money, even though it is the policy of the age.

THE REPARATION THAT SHOULD BE DEMANDED

should be the inauguration of a policy which will prevent the occurrence of such outrages in the future. Gen. Banks deprecated the plunging of the country into a war, contending that it would be imprudent, unless there was very strong necessity for it. It was for the people, he said, to determine whether the present opportunity for demanding reparation should be improved or not, and he was thankful that, under the Providence of God, the people of Cuba had arranged the reparation themselves.

THE RESPONSIBILITY

of the present condition of affairs in the island was with American people themselves; for when they demanded that the present contest for liberty should be conducted under the laws of civilized warfare, by the recognition of the Cuban patriots as belligerents, the Government would not turn a deaf ear to them.

AUTHORITY FOR THE RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY.

The speaker cited various authorities and precedents for the recognition of belligerents' rights. Among others instanced was the fact that Spain recognized the Southern Rebellion sixty-five days after the fall of Fort Sumter. His proposition was, that we should now do the same for Cuba after a struggle of five years; and then perhaps we should receive a letter of thanks from the Spanish authorities similar to the one forwarded the Spanish Government by our Minister at Madrid in 1861.

THE RESULT OF THE DECLARATION

of belligerent rights to the Cubans would be the freedom of the island, for Spain could send no more troops there. Enough men could be found willing to embark in the struggle with those on the island, where there was a chance for victory, to insure success.

THE GREAT OBJECTION

to a declaration of belligerent rights was, that the insurgents had neither a seaport nor a capital; but, with the aid of a map, Gen. Banks explained that the holding of either would be suicidal, considering the number of ships-of-war in the neighborhood, and the number of disciplined troops in the field. But, leaving this out of the question, that a man to have freedom must first own a seaport, when they got their liberty they would have seaports in all parts of the civilized world. By a common consent

GREAT BRITAIN WOULD NOT INTERFERE

in the matter, leaving conflicts on this side of the Atlantic Ocean to the care of Americans. Were it not for this, England would assuredly protest, as in the matter of the Neapolitan patriots, some years ago; and the Cuba would be free, and the institution of slavery would fall with the Spanish rule.

COMING TO THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

The lecturer mentioned some of the benefits that would accrue from the freedom of Cuba, one of which would be the increase of population from 1,000,000 to 10,000,000 within ten years; and the consequent increase of trade, which he prophesied would certainly be at the rate of about 90 per cent.

VIEW OF ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, now in this city, speaks quite freely in regard to Cuba and the Spanish complication. He says that he has always favored the acquisition of the island by the United States. He deprecates a war under the present circumstances, if it is possible with honor to avoid it; but he says

WE MUST GET CUBA,

at all hazards, with or without war. He thinks that, as an investment, it is important to have the island; that under the fostering care of the United States, her population, which is now about 1,500,000, would, in a very few years, increase to 10,000,000; and that while Spain now derives from the island a revenue of about $25,000,000 annually, it would yield to the United States in a short time at least some hundred millions. He urged that every consideration is in favor of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States. He had given the material reason, viz.: the prosperity of both the Republic and the Island and would be promoted thereby. He also held that

ON THE SCORE OF HUMANITY,

it was our duty to extend her a helping hand. The Government of Spain on the Island had always been most oppressive and overbearing, and is now as atrociously wicked as it ever was. It is horrible to contemplate. Native Cubans are not permitted to hold any, even the most insignificant, offices. Spaniards are set to watch and rule over and grind the life out of the natives. In justice to ourselves, and in response to every generous impulse, it is our duty to interfere.

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION.

Mr. Stephens said that he believed that the Southern people generally were in favor of annexation. In a public speech made by him twenty years ago, he had said that "we are holding while Spain is skinning," and the same is just as true to-day. We ought to suspend our neutrality laws, and let our men go over there; and the time would soon come when Cuba would be freed, and annexation would be accomplished.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE PATRIOTISM.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—The First Regiment is anxiously awaiting the reply from the Government in regard to their tender of services. There is some talk of a war-meeting for Thursday evening to give expressions of sympathy and support to the Government in the present Spanish complication.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting is being held to-night to give some expression in regard to the Cuban atrocities.

SERGT. BATES READY TO MOVE.

SATURDOM, Ill., Nov. 24, 1873.

To American soldiers, North and South:

COMRADES: Justice now lies prostrated on the blood-stained soil of Cuba, helpless and despairing, and the graves of 10,000 patriots, asking,—as it struggles in vain to break the defiling and crushing grip of Tyranny,—"Is patriotism dead in the hearts of all mankind?" Does yonder latest-filled grave contain the last patriot,—the last to attempt the sundering of these hateful bonds?"

Comrades, will our own Government, or that of Spain, answer rightly the humane and agonizing demands of Justice? Judging from the near past, I believe that I am justified in answering, No! Then let us answer:

"Justice, in thy name, and in the name of Freedom,—for which our fathers fought, and which we now enjoy,—we will sever the bonds which stay thy hand, though it adds 10,000 more to the graves that already surround thee."

Soldiers, I have, besides proper clothing, two blankets, a knapsack, canteen, repeating rifle, revolver, sabre, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, and $100.

How many of you, that have, or that can procure, a like outfit, are willing to visit with me the Island of Cuba in time to wish its struggling patriots a happy New Year? Yours for the Right,

Sergeant G. H. BATES.

THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times* this morning speaks hopefully of pacific solution of the Virginius question.

The *Daily News* says the rumored ultimatum of the United States would appear to be equivalent to a declaration of war.

ADMIRAL POLO.

THE SPANISH MINISTER'S DEFENSE OF THE SPANISH ACTION.

Washington (Nov. 23) Dispatch to the New York Herald.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, who has hitherto maintained a strict reserve on the subject of the Virginius imbroglio, accorded to your correspondent an interview at a late hour this evening. The Admiral expressed his opinions fully and frankly on the grave complications which threaten to involve this country in a war with Spain, as he is evidently desirous of placing before the American people what he considers the real facts of the case of the Virginius, knowing full well that, when the question of peace or war comes to be decided upon, our Congress and Government will be led by public opinion.

Your correspondent opened the conversation by remarking that it was the accepted belief that we were on the verge of war with Spain.

Admiral Polo replied: "Yes; war has stared me in the face from the newspaper prints for the last fortnight or so, and I suppose there is a great deal of talk about war; but I doubt very much whether those who are clamoring for it represent the real sentiments of the American people at large. There is certainly no occasion, not even a pretext for war, except it be to find employment for the many idle people about New York. It is said they must be provided for, and therefore war would be a good thing. Perhaps it would, but I think it is a queer way of solving the labor problem."

Your correspondent here queried whether the insult done to the American flag was not a good pretext for war.

Admiral Polo said: "There has been no insult done or intended to the American flag, because the Virginius was more entitled to fly that to the flag of Venezuela, and perhaps not quite as much. I ask you, in the name of fairness, shall the great flag of this country serve as a cover for the lawless acts of a set of adventurers who, except as a temporary expedient, care no more for it than for a mere rag? When the facts of the whole career of the Virginius will be laid before the American people they will look at the case in a different aspect. The Virginius had been engaged for three years in a lawless pursuit. During all that time she has not been once in an American port. There is ample proof that she was owned by Cuban insurgents, and by no Mr. Patterson or any other American. It is well known that she has landed several expeditions in Cuba. She took part in the civil war of Venezuela, carrying troops for Guzman Blanco, which fact was enough to deprive her of her American nationality, if she had not forfeited it before."

Here your correspondent said: "As the Virginius had American papers and was cleared by the American Consul at Jamaica, would it not have been well to examine the question of her nationality before assuming her to be a pirate and before the wholesale shooting of prisoners?"

Admiral Polo replied: "The Virginius obtained those papers on fraudulent representations, and therefore they were void. The American Consul at Kingston did wrong in clearing her; for the character and real destination of the Virginius must have been known to him, as well as the filibusters who manned her. Gen. Burriel, upon whom so much abuse has been lavished by the American newspapers, only carried out the sentences of a regularly constituted council of war. It was, however, no mere assumption on the part of the Santiago authorities that the prisoners of the Virginius were filibusters. They knew it to be a fact. They had attempted to land for the purpose of killing loyal people in the island, and destroying their property. The authorities acted upon that knowledge in enforcing with the utmost rigor the municipal law governing such cases. I deplore most sincerely that the orders of the Madrid Government did not arrive in time to stop the executions. Regarding the capture of the Virginius, I am sorry to say that many people in this country have the mistaken idea that the same laws of evidence apply to nations in their dealings with one another as to criminal cases. A statement of a certain fact by one friendly Government to another ought to be sufficient evidence. Diplomatic action should not be hampered by the requirement of sworn affidavits and other legal instruments of that nature. They are right and proper in criminal cases, but seem like chicanery in international dealings. The American Government has been repeatedly notified of the character of the Virginius. Why was she not brought back to the United States and turned into a bona fide merchant vessel?"

Are the present complications likely to lead to a war with Spain? was the next query of your correspondent.

Admiral Polo said: "I believe there will be no war unless the senseless clamor of a few should prevail over the American Government. If you drive the Spanish authorities from the island, which cannot be done so easily as some people here suppose, what government would you substitute? Americans who have lived in Cuba know that the Cubans are incapable of self-government. There remains, then, annexation to the United States. Well, if you must have the island, if that is what you call "manifest destiny," take it, if you can, but get a stronger case than that of the Virginius as a pretext for aggression. I do not think it would be generous for this great Republic to take advantage of the difficulties of a struggling sister Republic, although I am of those who believe that a war with a foreign power would have the effect of uniting the whole Spanish nation for the defense of the national territory."

Your correspondent then alluded to the reported attempt to mob the American Minister at Madrid.

Admiral Polo answered: "I am authorized to contradict the whole report telegraphed regarding Gen. Sickles, having received a telegram from Madrid in the following words: 'Contradict reports of hostile demonstrations against the American Minister. Gen. Sickles is treated with sincere friendship and respect. Some excesses in the monarchical press have been immediately suppressed.'"

DR. WOOLSEY.

A LEGAL VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 23.—The following views were presented by Dr. Woolsey, at the Law School, on Saturday, noon, concerning the capture of the Virginius and the treatment of her passengers and crew in the light of international law:

The recent case of the Virginius presents itself to us under two aspects:

First—The seizure of the vessel was irregular, or is claimed so to be.

Secondly—The cruel treatment of the persons or of some of the persons, found on board calls for our attention.

These two points have no necessary connection. The seizure would have had just the same legal or illegal character if the captured persons had been spared. If we could show that the proceeding in carrying the Virginius into a Cuban port was right, we might fall to show that there was any humanity or right in whatever was done afterward. As this last part of the transaction is most easily disposed of, I shall endeavor to dispatch it in a few words. As a general rule, the independence of nations implies that they are the sole judges, each of them, as to what their laws and punishments shall be, and, to a considerable extent, as to their usages in war. Nations control each other, however, in the usages of war by retaliation and to a degree by treaty. But let there be some wholesale cruelty practiced in extreme severity toward prisoners, or the treatment of rebels as traitors, or of insurgent privateers as pirates, or let the laws and feelings of the people be so sanguinary toward insurgents that they give no quarter, and it will instantly arouse the sensibilities of the world. Other nations will justly remonstrate, and if unheeded may take further steps. Thus, if in our late war we had treated the prisoners taken from the Confederates as traitors, Great Britain and France, for instance, might rightfully have interfered to put an end to such proceedings, either by threats or by actually recognizing the Confederate States as a nation. The cruelty of the Turks toward the Greeks led to the interference which ended in the battle of Navarino, and the recognition of Grecian independence. Dr. Wheaton says of these transactions that the Christian powers were eminently justified in their interference to secure a whole nation, not merely from religious persecution, but from the cruel alternative of being transported from their native land into Egyptian bondage, or exterminated by their merciless oppressors. The principle of this measure was fully justified by the great paramount law of self-preservation. The interference of the Christian Powers to put an end to this bloody contest might, therefore, have been safely rested on this ground alone, &c. Elements 3, page 1, Sec. 30: "But one might ask. Is not such a measure a violation of national sovereignty? Undoubtedly it is. It is an extreme measure, allowable only in extreme cases, and therefore dangerous, and only to be applied with the utmost calmness and moderation. But we cannot get rid of such interferences now, that the interests of Christian States is so close that the conduct of each nation is felt and judged of by the enlightened sense of their peers throughout the world. Now, whether one case of inhumanity, and that a result of judicial trial, would call for remonstrance or for more, so long as there is no danger of its repetition, is a point which want of a complete knowledge of the circumstances puts it out of our power to decide. It may be that the just wrath of the Cubans against long-continued insurrection fed from abroad, called for an example. It may be that a fiendish spirit of savage cruelty, going up from the populace to the Court, wreaked itself in a horrible way. I leave this to be decided by those who can get greater light and more reliable accounts than have come to me. The other part of the subject is the seizure of the Virginius upon the high seas. Were the papers sufficient to require that the vessel should be allowed to go on its way? Was the reasonable ground that the Spaniards had to believe that the vessel was really bound to the neighborhood of an insurrection in order to aid in it—was this, I ask, enough to authorize the seizing of the vessel and the carrying of her for trial into a Cuban port?

In regard to the circumstances we must here take much on faith, but the character and destination of the vessel seem to be admitted. What was the offense of the vessel in the point which we would examine. If we have a correct understanding of its character, the offense was not piracy according to the law of nations, for there was no *animus furandi* and no intention to do anything except to transport certain men and goods, from one port to another. It was the treason, of course, for any but the Cuban people who were on board were engaged in the enterprise. It was not a breach of blockade, for there was, as I understand it, no blockade. It was not technically carrying contraband of war, for there was not, technically, any war. It is difficult to define the crime, but it was a very great crime; no other than for a Captain and vessel to be engaged in doing what war really is hostile act. Even more than carrying contraband, it was carrying officers of a high rank in the rebellion, as near to the scene of armed contest as possible. The crime was not piracy, at least, according to the law of nations, although possibly piracy by Spanish law. It is to be observed, also, that the vessel, although nominally American, seems to have belonged to Cubans, and to have been engaged in no regular commerce. Now, in such a case as this, do the ordinary laws respecting the right of visit and capture apply? It seems to us that this is an extreme case, which the ordinary law of nations does not meet, and that the Spanish

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THE COURTS.

Verdict in the North State Street Condemnation Cases.

The Tax-Fighters Sustain Another Defeat.

A Shocking Case of Medical Malpractice.

Heavy Judgment Against the Douglas Heirs.

Suits for Personal Injury—Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Judge Jameson has been for the past month engaged in trying the question of damages to be assessed against the city for widening North State street, from Chicago avenue to Schiller street. The portion to be condemned is about twelve blocks long, and varying from about 30 to 40 feet in width, sometimes to be taken from the east side of State street and sometimes from the west side, so as to make the street straight and of an unvarying width. The verdict is comprised in thirteen very large folio pages, including about fifty separate tracts or parcels of land, and about thirty-five buildings, either private houses or stores, and also a few barns, and two breweries, one owned by Huck, whose damages are assessed at $54,400, the other of Doyle, who is adjudged to be entitled to $36,796.10. The sum total is $415,482.67. The land is assessed at from about $82 up to $125 per front foot. Mr. Tuley considers the amount as very much too high, and, immediately after the rendition of the verdict, entered a motion for a new trial.

THE TAX-APPEAL CASES.

Judge Williams was engaged yesterday morning in hearing an argument to dissolve the injunction granted in about twenty-five cases of tax-appeals from the judgment of the County Court, involving about $60,000. The cases are all similar, reciting the rendition of the judgment by the county, the pendency of a petition for mandamus in the Supreme Court, and the fear that the County Collector will sell unless an injunction is framed to restrain him, and injunctions were readily granted by a Master in Chancery without any notice to the city. Answers were filed by Mr. Tuley for the city, and the case came up on a motion to dissolve the injunction. The counsel for complainants allege that the Constitution of the State guaranteed an appeal from all lower courts to the Supreme Court of the State. That the provision of Sec. 10 of the law of the 28th of March, 1873, on which judgment was obtained, was unconstitutional and void, because it required a property-holder to deposit with the County Collector the amount of the taxes before the appeal could be allowed. The record showed that the County Judge approved the bonds which were filed, which was in the ordinary form.

The Court declined to hear anything from the city in reply, and said he would admit that the Constitution guaranteed an appeal, but he knew of no particular way in which it was guaranteed. The Constitution was silent as to the mode, that while the practice had been to allow an appeal on filing a bond in double the amount of the judgment, no authority had been produced and none could be found. The Legislature could prescribe the terms, and in this case they had imposed the condition of depositing the money, and he saw no reason why such a law could not be made under the Constitution.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which was cited, in the case growing out of the same judgment where they refused to allow a supersedeas, was, he thought, an intimation of the Court that the limitations in the law as to a supersedeas being allowed would be also applicable as to an appeal being granted. The injunction was dissolved. Complainants then moved for an appeal from the decision of the Court on the ground that it was a final order, and as such could be appealed from. The Court, however, held that the uniform practice had been to refuse an appeal from an interlocutory order dissolving an injunction; that it was not a final order, and the appeal must be refused. Counsel for complainant alleged that he was taken by surprise, and wished until this morning to determine what course he should take, whether to obtain leave to dismiss the bill without prejudice, or allow a decree against them. The case was, therefore, continued until this morning.

It is not likely that any suits will be taken into the Superior Court, as the practice there is to give notice when an injunction is asked, and this would start a contest at the very commencement. It is a gratifying thing that the validity of the tax assessments has been sustained, as by our columns to-day will be seen there is an abundant way opened to use every dollar that may be levied, and it is well known, having been openly stated, that many of the cases are merely being appealed and contested to give time. Money is worth far more than 6 per cent now, and that is the utmost that can be charged on a judgment, and the giving of a bond is a much easier way to borrow money than giving a mortgage or trust-deed.

A $10,000 TRESPASS SUIT.

William Harris, on Monday, filed an affidavit for a capias, in the Circuit Court, against Richard Greer. The suit was suppressed one day in order to effect service. Harris states that about the 15th of August last he, being in ill-health, applied to Dr. Greer, of No. 492 West Madison street, for treatment. Greer said he could easily cure him; that he never promised a cure unless he knew he could effect it, and he would only charge $20. Harris then paid $10, and agreed to pay the remainder at the end of a month, and received a bottle of medicine, which he was directed to take at bed-time. He did so, and suffered intense pain thereby during the night and the next two days. As soon as he was sufficiently healed, he went to Greer again, and was cooly informed that he did not take enough of the medicine; that he had a monster in him which must be banished. The next time, accordingly, he took more. The effect was terrible. He was prostrated, and suffered such intense pain for several days thereafter as to render him unconscious at intervals, and his life was despaired of. Some of the medicine was submitted to several chemists, who pronounced it petroleum, a violent poison when taken internally. Harris states that his physicians have informed him that the lining membrane of his stomach and bowels have been irretrievably ruined, and that he will never recover his health. His strength and power of digestion are gone, and he has been told that when the sores caused by the peeling off of the mucous membrane are healed, the intestines will probably contract so much as to terminate his life. Affiant states he is poor, and has a family dependent on him, and by this sickness he is forever debarred from gaining his accustomed livelihood. He thinks he has sustained $10,000 damages, and that whatever judgment he may obtain will be in danger of being lost unless Greer be arrested and held to bail. A capias was issued on filing a bond in the sum of $20,000.

A $30,000 SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Judge Booth was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Abram Kelder against Dane, Westlake, & Covert, and William H. Whitehead, brought to recover $30,000 alleged damages for false imprisonment. Kelder states that defendants having recovered a judgment against him and his partner, Ferris, for $385.31, procured a capias to be issued against him on the 5th of June, 1871, on the ground that he had fraudulently conveyed away some of his property. He was arrested and imprisoned for seventeen days, when he was brought before the Court on a habeas corpus and discharged. Defendants claim that Kelder had offered settlement, and stated that he did not blame the course that had been pursued toward him.

HEAVY JUDGMENT AGAINST THE DOUGLAS HEIRS.

In July last, Susan W. Harris commenced an action in assumpsit against Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, Adele Williams, formerly Mrs. Douglas, and her present husband, Robert Williams, and Daniel P. Rhodes, claiming $25,000. She alleges that the late Stephen A. Douglas in 1858 made three notes, aggregating $10,843.70, of which notes, by subsequent indorsements, she became the holder. When Douglas died they were still unpaid. He owned at the time of his death large tracts of land in the southern portion of the city and in Hyde Park, then worth little, but since become very valuable. Plaintiff claimed that the executors and heirs were liable for the amount of the notes, and yesterday in the Superior Court a judgment was rendered in her favor for the handsome sum of $21,066.72. The case was dismissed as to Robert Williams and Daniel P. Rhodes, and judgment entered against the widow and the two sons, Robert and Stephen.

A WARD POLITICIAN IN TROUBLE.

John M. Reynolds, sometimes called "Conch-shell" Reynolds, yesterday filed a declaration in trespass against Clemens F. Periolat. Reynolds complains that on the 4th day of October last he was attending a public meeting of the citizens of Cook County, and debating on affairs concerning the public good, being one of the privileged few on the rostrum, when he was suddenly attacked by the defendant and knocked down, pushed off the platform, and thereby his clothes, which must have been very costly, as he values them at $300, were torn and ruined. He was, consequently, prevented from giving his vote in behalf of the public good aforesaid, and claims to have sustained damages to the amount of $10,000, not including the loss to the county by the failure to vote.

A $5,000 LIBEL SUIT.

Morris Mitchell filed his declaration yesterday in the Circuit Court against Louis Timby, complaining that, in a little altercation, defendant had called him a "damned Jew, cheat, swindler, and rogue," and other sundry like expressions. Not content with this, he applied manual force, and compelled him to go to a police office, where he was unwarrantably imprisoned for two days. It was not to be supposed that such treatment could be calmly endured, and he asks for his pound of flesh in the shape of $5,000 damages.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

An attachment was issued against Charles Peters for failing to make schedules as required.

The same order was made in the case of Joseph M. Morris.

Jacob A Overholtzer was granted five days more in which to file schedules.

The order of adjudication heretofore entered in the case of Joseph Bickerton et. al., was set aside by agreement.

Jacob A. Rothschild, Louis Schroeder, and Lambert Eliel filed a petition against Adolph Mische, representing that he owes them $842.73, due as balance on two notes and an open account, and alleging that Mische allowed judgments to be entered and executions levied against his property. A rule to show cause was entered, returnable Dec. 15, 1873.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

John Kerrigan pleaded guilty to grand larceny.

August Lundborth was tried for larceny and found not guilty, but on second charge found guilty and remanded.

Patrick Hickey, was tried and found guilty of larceny.

Elizabeth Melen on a charge of larceny was sentenced to four years at Joliet.

Charles Hertzog was tried for larceny and acquitted.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

William D. Pahlman commenced an action in assumpsit against the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, for $4,000, and another against the Exchange Insurance Company, of New York, for a like sum.

Benjamin G. Gill and A. H. Andrews, on Monday recovered a judgment by confession against John Gregory, for $1,709.20, and yesterday filed an affidavit for garnishee process against the Chicago Tug Association.

John W. Matthews brought suit against Joseph E. Young to recover $3,000.

Johann and Wilhelmina Krause filed a præcipe in trespass against Max Hermann for $5,000.

A verdict was rendered in the Circuit Court in favor of Albon H. Holden, James B. Tascott, and Marcus Simpson against Oliver C. Henson for $1,083.

In the Superior Court, Nathan F. Merrill complained of P. Parker Pierce in a plea of assumpsit, claiming $3,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is the same as yesterday, with the addition of No. 138.

Judge Zane will call all cases where motions for new trial are pending.

Judge Rogers' call is 1,456 to 1,479, except 1,468 and 1,469.

Judge Booth's call is 168 to 180.

Judge Tree is engaged with 414, next case, 1,905.

BISHOP CUMMINS.

Another Circular from Him—A Meeting to Be Held to Organize an Episcopal Church on the Basis of the Prayer-Book of 1785.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER: The following circular-letter has been prepared in consultation with a few friends, like-minded with myself, who are now, or have been, ministers and laymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is sent to you for your earnest consideration. If approved by you, please sign your name to it and thus give your consent to the transfer of your name to the original document for publication, and more general circulation. Your brother in the Lord,

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

Address me at No. 11 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, and telegraph your reply if agreeable to you.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER: The Lord has put into the hearts of some of his servants who are, or have been, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the purpose of restoring the old paths of their fathers, and of returning to the use of the Prayer-Book of 1785, set forth by the General Convention of that year, under the special guidance of the venerable William White, D. D., afterwards the first Bishop of the same Church in this country.

The chief features of that Prayer-Book, as distinguished from the one now in use, are the following:

First—The word "*priest*" does not appear in the Book, and there is no countenance whatever to the errors of sacerdotalism.

Second—The Baptismal Offices, the Confirmation Office, the Catechism, and the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, contain no sanction of the errors of baptismal regeneration, the real presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements of the Communion, and of a sacrifice offered by a priest in that sacred feast.

These are the main features that render the Prayer-Book of 1785 a thoroughly Scriptural Liturgy, such as all Evangelical Christians who desire Liturgical worship can use with a good conscience.

On Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1873, a meeting will be held in Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, in the City of New York, at 10 o'clock a. m., to organize an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer-Book of 1785; a basis broad enough to embrace all who hold "the faith once delivered to the saints," as that faith is maintained by the Reformed Churches of Christendom; with no exclusive and unchurching dogmas towards Christian brethren who differ from them in their views of polity and church-order.

This meeting you are cordially and affectionately invited to attend. The purpose of the meeting is to *organize*, and not to discuss the expediency of organizing. A verbatim reprint of the Prayer-Book of 1785 is in press, and will be issued during the month of December.

May the Lord guide you and us by His Holy Spirit. GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

The Bishop White Prayer-Book.

From the Cleveland Herald.

The "Bishop White Prayer-Book" which Bishop Cummins purposes adopting as the service book of his "Old Episcopalian" party will need some revision if it is to be free from the taint of High Churchism. In the order for the Visitation of the Sick the rubric of the English Book of Common Prayer is retained, which says: "Here shall the sick person be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter. After which Confession, the Priest shall absolve him (if he humbly and heartily desire it)."

A Foreign Prince's Hunting Excursion.

From the New York Tribune.

Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who is about to visit this country, was an intimate friend of Frederick Gerstaecker, the traveler and novelist, who lived for many years in the United States, and who urged Duke Ernest to come to the New World and gratify there his passion for adventure and hunting, which is his ruling characteristic. The Duke, who will leave Bremen for New York on the 22d of January, will be accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Capt. von. Rochow, and by four servants, one of whom, Michael Deher, is famous as a hunter of wild boars in Thuringia. The Duke will remain only a short time in New York, and then proceed to Washington, where he will pay his respects to the President of the United States. From Washington the Duke will at once proceed to Nebraska and hunt buffaloes for a month or six weeks. He will then go to Texas and Mexico, where he will remain three months. Returning to the United States in May, he will visit the Northwestern States, and then go to California. From California he will go to the Sandwich Islands and Australia, and return by way of Java, Sumatra, and Egypt to Europe. It is estimated at Gotha that this voyage will cost the Ducal exchequer about $100,000.

WASHINGTON.

Current Community Crimes—The Goss-Udderzook Case.

Negro Murderers at the Capital—A Social Gehenna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, 1873.

The Associated Press have given you daily accounts of the remarkable crime of one Udderzook, a Baltimore mechanic hailing from Pennsylvania, upon the body of a small suburban manufacturer of Baltimore by the name of Goss.

The peculiarity of this crime was, that its victim was a fellow-criminal with his murderer, and, while hiding in an obscure part of the country, under an alias, where his identity was lost, was the provoker of a second crime. He had insured his life, and burned his premises afterwards, consuming there a resurrected corpse which his family and his confederate passed off for his own. The insurance people resisted the payment of the policy, and the incendiary hid himself away in an obscure tavern in Pennsylvania, under the name of Wilson, accompanied only by Udderzook, who was acquainted in that country. Growing weary of his charge, and wishing to expedite the settlement of the insurance, Udderzook concluded to take advantage of the folly of Goss, and drove him into a woods one night, and beat him to death, and burned and buried his garments and part of his remains. The body was discovered by the detectives of the air, the clerically-dressed birds, and Wilson was traced up to Goss by sharp insurance-police, and Goss was laid to the door of Udderzook, which is the gallows-door.

Nothing in this crime is like the country character of it,—the compounding of deep, ignorant plots of blood for small amounts. The thousand dollars in your hand is the prize of murder in a thousand such hearts. Nothing is like the cheapness of crime. You buy your purloiner high, and you murderer low.

This leads me to give a few chapters of Washington city crimes.

TOM WRIGHT AND THE PEDDLER.

One of the most brutal murders ever enacted in Washington was that of Tom Wright, a depraved type of young negro buck and a pure African, with unusually bright eyes, but a head that showed a disposition toward idiocy. He drifted into Washington soon after the opening of the War, and led a life between street-fighting and the police-stations. He is believed to have killed two or three persons and to have escaped detection, but the murder for which he suffered was of an imbruted kind. Wright had taken up his quarters at the house of a buxom mulatto woman much his senior, and he obtained such control over her fears or affections, or both, that he cuffed her children promiscuously, and even threatened to kill his entertainer. One morning, the body of a strolling Jewish peddler was found on a lot of ground near this mulatto woman's house, and the general viciousness of Tom Wright led to an early search over her premises, in which Wright assisted the officers, giggling and vivacious. Nothing being found in the house, search was made in other quarters, but, all proving ineffectual, the officers returned a second time, and extorted from the woman the confession that the peddler had been knocked on the head while displaying his wares, when he came by appointment to the cabin, and, after killing him, Wright secreted his body in a cupboard until dark, and then lazily gripped it up on his shoulders by the peddler's pack-straps, and, removing it to a lot close at hand, threw it amongst some carts collected there. The pack meantime he picked over, and then buried it under a pile of rubbish in the back yard. Everything was found as indicated to the officers, and Wright next attempted to make a principal of the woman. He was tried, however, and sentenced to be hanged. Just before his execution he meditated resistance or escape, when he was suddenly confronted by the Prison Deputy and his assistants, made to strip, and was then heavily ironed and put in a dark cell, where he could do himself no injury. He got little sleep after the murder, except in daytime, being disturbed with visions of his victim. He died at last, although a pugilist and a desperate fellow, in abject physical and mental cowardice.

THE DROVER'S MURDER.

While the public were in the midst of the panic resulting from the peddler's murder and two or three other crimes, a drover who carried horses and cattle between Alexandria and Baltimore was found on a part of the Smithsonian Institute grounds, suffering from dreadful wounds, which, on inspection, were found to have been inflicted by a slung-shot of lead wrapped in a leather botolining. Persons had gone past the place where the body was lying on the previous night, but these grounds have long borne a disreputable character in Washington, intercepting all passengers between the lighted Avenue and the fashionable parts and the quarter called "the Island," on the river side. When the body was found, it was remembered that the drover in question had been seen in the company of a yellow fellow who sometimes accompanied him to the horse-market at Baltimore. The same mulatto had been seen directing the intoxicated drover, on the night of the murder, to a tavern in this quarter, and persons had seen the negro pressing his nose against the glass window to follow the movements of the man, who was drinking within. Finally, the negro had been seen taking the victim into the darkened grounds of the Smithsonian, and saying, "Come this way."

Amongst the drover Hahn's effects was a check on a bank in Alexandria. This check had been presented in Alexandria a day or two after the murder. Following over the routes of such a felon between Washington and Alexandria, the officers came to a lonely tavern on the Virginia shore, at the termination of the Long Bridge. This tavern goes by the name of Jackson City House, but it is still the only house in the said city, although Gen. Jackson, in his lifetime, laid the corner-stone of the place. The proprietor was able to remember that, some time after midnight following the murder, a yellow fellow, who was walking, had pounded on the tavern-door, and requested the landlord to come down and give him a drink. This being the landlord's business,—and landlords in those parts are accommodating,—the man descended the stairs, and, leaning over his bar, by the light of a lamp he saw the check in question, which the negro took out of a pocket-book and showed to him, saying, at the same time, "That's all right, ain't it?" By this clue the negro was followed to Alexandria, and there arrested in a low prostitute's den, where he had been sheltered since the crime. He was brought up to Washington, confined with Tom Wright, and is now under condemnation to the same punishment. He recently made a lying and extenuating confession.

SLATER KILLS HUSSEY.

Washington has few places of open-air amusement, and the rougher whites are in the habit of going to the beer-gardens in the environs to hold their dances and whip the inoffensive Germans. Sundays were formerly celebrated for these causeless combats, in which Americans, native here, were generally the aggressors. The last murder of this kind took place at the garden of the highest repute, viz.: the Schuetzen-Park of the influential Schuetzen-Verein of this town. It has been the habit, perhaps inevitable, to make no great scrutiny of the character of persons who attend the crowded annual fetes at this handsome park. Here is a monumental marble bust of Baron Steuben, which was dedicated by Carl Schurz with a fine oration; and the lights, halls, booths, ornamentation, etc., are not excelled by those of any German assembly in the country. To the last Schuetzen-Fest, one Slater, a man of means and a contractor on the public works of Washington, came armed with a cruel weapon in the shape of a double-edged knife-blade of fine steel, attached to a handle gimlet-fashion, so that the hand could clasp the handle, while the blade extruded through the fingers, and thus a man who seemed to be striking another with his fist would in reality be stabbing him to the heart. Slater, the possessor of this weapon, was the son of a slave-trader, who formerly kept a pen in Baltimore and performed the rather ignoble business of buying human beings and sending them to the South. During the evening in question, a young man named Hussey, who had been drinking, like all the rest in the party, made some remark to Slater, who had risen to go away with a couple of loose girls. The remark was jocular in its expression, although the words would warrant, if seriously interpreted, an offensive interpretation. The remark was this: "If you go away you're no thorough . . . I can butt your brains out." Slater drew his weapon and held it in the manner prescribed, and in a minute stabbed Hussey. The murderer was tried, but, before being sentenced, his means and influence were at work to secure him a new trial. The Judge also held that, in the affray, the act of killing was little more than manslaughter. Another trial is, therefore, pending in this crime, and the issue is still somewhat doubtful, for the sensibilities of this community have been so often outraged by the carrying of weapons deliberately intended to take life in a cowardly way, that many jurymen will accord no excuse to the man-slayer.

THE M'CARTHY MURDER.

No murder ever touched the sensibilities of gamblers and sporting-men in Washington like that of Jack McCarthy by Dennis Darden, about three years ago. Washington has always been a favorite place of resort for professional gamblers. These gentry long ago broke up the horse-racing at the famous old track on Fourteenth street, by spreading their sweat-cloths and implements of devilitry on the open green amongst the carriages. Their dens on Sixth street, E street, and in other localities adjacent to the great hotels, have often been showy and extensive. They used to cluster under the old hotels near the Capitol gate exclusively, but are now as far west as Willard's. In the palmy days of Southern Congressmen, fighting the tiger was a moderate evening recreation; and, as late as 1870, Mr. Morrissey backed a game in the building now occupied by the Statistical Bureau, and generally came down from his seat in Congress with four or five colleagues to lunch at his gambling-house. These halls of chance had some exalted patronage; but Judge Fisher, the District Attorney, and his Assistant, Richard Harrington, completely wiped out these gaming-houses two years ago; at present they have just resumed in force, but there are said to be no honest or "square" games played in this city. The leading gamblers have gone to Baltimore and Richmond, whence they came, and the present driving spirit, George Parker,—a little, short man, pock-marked, with a black mustache,—is a very small leader compared to his predecessors.

Jack McCarthy was a handsome, companionable, worthless fellow, who came to Washington from New York City, where he had quarreled with the sporting men generally, and their ill-will followed him to the Capital. Here he did little to recover the regard of those stern operators, and he made his chief business the support of a bagnio where the landlady was his partner and mistress. McCarthy was always dressed in the most elaborate fashion, and he kept rooms in the leading hotel of the city, where unsuspecting strangers, and even Senators, fell in with him, not knowing his true vocation. As time progressed, the other gamblers set the police upon McCarthy, on the charge that he had decoyed men to the bagnio, and kept them there drunk, and refused them liquor in their extremities of thirst until they would sign bank-checks for him and the inmates to get money upon. On this charge McCarthy was sent to prison, but got out on bail, and he now set to work industriously to have the police perform his revenge by closing up the gaming-houses. He prepared the affidavits, according to one account. Dennis Darden, one of these gamblers, was a silent, thick-set, burly man, and him McCarthy selected as the champion on the other side. They met one evening, a few steps from the Avenue, and McCarthy opened the battle with an effective display of fisticuffs. He was a skilled pugilist, and was getting the advantage of his antagonist, when the latter pulled out a pistol and shot McCarthy dead. This led to quite a commotion between the brothels and the gambling-houses. Darden was tried, and supplied by his associates with able counsel, while additional counsel were put in by the bereaved mistress on the other side. Darden beat his head against the side of his cell, and cried, "Oh! why was I selected to do that deed?" Finally he affected to have lost his reason, and was sent to the Insane Asylum of the District, but in due time got his release, and is now in Mobile.

Another theory is, that McCarthy had become a reformed man, and was killed by the gamblers, who chose lots for him. He was at one time a Washington lobbyist and a liquor-sutler in the army.

Amongst the town-characters who were formerly giving the police and the public constant exercise was

HORATIO BOLSTER,

one of the dwellers in the low cribs and hives in that part of the city called Drabs' Division. Bolster was a stalwart soldier, of low instincts and bullying propensities, who came from Connecticut as a volunteer soldier, and soon undertook to have a prize-fight in Virginia with one McGlade, but was knocked all to pieces; and, after that exploit, pursued the more congenial and easy business of beating the unfortunate women who were subject to his caprices. He had been arrested twenty or thirty times, but he one day astonished the community by an act of murder. A gambler, "Sonny" James, with whom he had two or three times been embroiled, and who worsted him every time, made a last attack upon Bolster, on "Rum Row," in E street, near the site of McCarthy's fate. Bolster took his chastisement, and then slipped off to the neighboring drinking-shop of Reddy Welch, and borrowed a gun, with which he repaired to the scene and shot the gambler dead. His pitiful aspect at the trial, and the strong appeal he made that his riotous character should not prejudice him to the jury, had, singularly enough, the effect to get him a moderate verdict and a short sentence. He recently returned from the Penitentiary to this city, and is still at large here, although he has as yet committed no violent action.

THE GRADY MURDER.

A contemptible murder, in character on Murder Bay, happened on the precincts of that locality less than two years ago, when one Grady, a brutal Irishman, whose passions were steeped in bad drink, premeditated and executed a rape upon a very aged, poor, and lonely woman, in her little cabin. She was found strangled, and her venerable hairs stained with her little remaining blood. The wretch suffered for his crime on the gallows, in the rear of the little old battlemented prison of the city.

THE O'BRIEN MURDER.

O'Brien was a policeman who had been a Federal soldier under Ben Butler, and for a time a private attached to Gen. Grant's person. He strove to seduce a respectable woman in Georgetown whom it was his business as a policeman to protect. When he repeated the vile solicitation, she told her husband, who mildly remonstrated. The ruffian clubbed the husband with his locust, until the Sergeant of Police ordered him away. In a few minutes he returned and shot the innocent husband dead. O'Brien was condemned to death, but Gen. Grant pardoned him, and aroused great indignation therefor. GATH.

Three Men Enter a Crowded Store, Tie Up All Present, and "Go Through" the Establishment.

From the Millerton (Cal.) Expositor, Nov. 12.

On Monday evening last a most daring robbery was committed at Jones' store, two miles below Millerton, on the north side of San Joaquin. About 6 o'clock in the evening, when some ten or a dozen men were congregated in the store, smoking and playing cards, the front and rear doors were simultaneously opened and three men walked in at each, with revolvers drawn and cocked. The weapons were pointed at the heads of different ones, and they were bidden by the leader to lie down and keep quiet at the peril of life. Of course, the order was obeyed, and their hands were then tied. Smith Norris, the clerk, was then made to open the safe, and the bandits helped themselves to what was therein. The band then proceeded, at the order of their chief, to help themselves to whatever clothing they desired, all the firearms in the house, and a new saddle each. They stayed in the house nearly an hour and a half, and then departed, leaving the men all tied. Jones' store is situated on the main road at the ferry of the same name. There are no houses near except the hotel in the rear. In the latter, Col. Jones, the proprietor, was seated during the occurrence, but did not know what was transpiring. Its isolated position offered a very fine chance for the operations of these outlaws. Among those in the store were J. E. Bugg, J. Gilmore, Capt. E. P. Fisher, Smith Norris, Jack Hazlett, H. Koohnan, John Fuqua, Hugh Clark, Walter Brown, John Berry, and Bob Trumbull. All of their pockets were searched. The old China cook, who was lying near Mr. Fisher, untied him, and he in turn released the others. Capt. Fisher brought information of the event to the town immediately, arriving here at about half-past 8, and Sheriff Ashman at once set about organizing a posse to go in pursuit. The party set out on Tuesday morning. The robbers obtained goods and money to the value of $1,000. From the accent of the leader's voice, it is thought the band were all Mexicans, and their number, mode of procedure, &c., point to Tiburcio Vasques, or a remnant of his band.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

From the Boston Journal.

A letter from Mr. Walter Shanley, under date of the 18th inst., states that the Hoosac Tunnel will probably be opened through on the 28th inst. The Shanleys have until Sept. 4, 1874, to complete the enlargement and grading of the tunnel, and the laying through it of one line of track, and the removal of all material, &c. It is probable, however, that the tunnel will be opened for travel on the 4th of July next, that being Gov. Washburn's desire. To do this, it will be necessary to timber the tunnel at certain points where demoralized rock was encountered in boring, as a temporary expedient, leaving the permanent brick arching of those places to be done after the opening. It is the choice of the engineers to delay the opening until this permanent arching is completed, but it is uncertain which course will be adopted.

LOVE, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.

A Young Man Quarrels with His Sweetheart, Kills Her, and Then Kills Himself.

Providence, R. I. (Nov. 21), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

A frightful tragedy occurred in a saloon on High street in this city last night, by which a young German girl, named Mary Bose, lost her life at the hands of her desperate lover, Frederick Poehle, who in turn shot himself, probably fatally.

Fritz Poehle, as he is commonly called, is a fresco painter, aged 25, and had taken his meals for some time at the saloon where the sad affair occurred. He made the acquaintance of Mary Bose, a fair German creature, 17 years of age, in the spring of this year, the girl having resided with her mother, a widow, and soon love ripened into intimacy, Poehle being most devoted in his attentions, which she returned apparently with mutual fondness. Those who knew the young couple believed that their relations were undisturbed by any disagreement. The couple visited the saloon nearly every night, and took refreshments together. Poehle took his supper as usual last night, after which he called for Miss Bose at her house, and accompanied by her re-entered the saloon. Seating themselves at a table in one of the stalls, Poehle called for some oysters, and the saloon-keeper promptly waited upon them, and for the space of twenty minutes the couple ate and chatted, and nothing unusual was noticed about their appearance or manner. The conversation was carried on in a low tone, and after the oysters had been disposed of, Poehle called for a cigar. When the proprietor of the saloon brought him the cigar, Fritz remarked to him that "Mary says she is going to New York on the 11 o'clock train to-night to enter a convent."

The saloon-keeper said something in reply and then retired to busy himself about the shop, not thinking that the contemplated action of the girl would lead to any serious consequences between them; but ten minutes had hardly elapsed before the the proprietor and others in the saloon were startled by the cries of the woman, and, quickly proceeding to the stall, they found she had fallen to the floor, shot by Poehle, and was bleeding freely from her wounds. Poehle ran out of the shop by a rear door after firing the shots, but was quickly pursued by a policeman and others. He had not proceeded far before he fell, shot by himself with the same weapon he had used upon the young woman—a seven-barreled revolver. He was carried back to the saloon and a surgeon was summoned, but the woman died when he arrived. It was found, upon examination, that she was shot twice—once in the hand and again in the breast at a point above the heart—the latter wound causing the fatal result. At the moment she was dying Poehle was lying upon the floor in a semi-conscious state, and, suddenly recovering himself, he arose and ran out again. He was soon overtaken and brought back again, and, with a wild expression in his face, he cried out in German for his Mary, and when informed that she was dead he said: "I shot her. She wanted to go into a convent, but I didn't want her to." Shortly after Poehle was conveyed to the Rhode Island Hospital, where he lies at present in a critical condition. Five shots were heard altogether in the stall, and when the revolver was found the seven chambers were empty.

The affair is another story of a lover's quarrel. Both were noticeably at times in the habit of teasing or "chaffing" each other; but this was deemed nothing unusual, and it is supposed at the time of their talk at the table Poehle was endeavoring to persuade her from the course she had determined upon, and upon her steadfastly refusing to yield to his wishes anger took possession of him leading him to commit the terrible deed which laid Mary a corpse on the floor and wounded himself very probably beyond recovery.

Miss Bose, it appears, made up her mind a week ago last Saturday to enter the convent, and Poehle was so strongly opposed to such a step that he remarked to the saloon-keeper on one occasion, "she never will go to a convent as long as I am alive," and in connection with their courtship and fatal quarrel a curious story is told. Mary made Fritz several presents on his birthday, which occurred recently, and among them was a pretty cross of flowers, and this present was shown to the saloon-keeper, who was an intimate friend of Poehle's, and when he saw it he remarked very strangely, "I don't want to see the cross; it is a coffin; it is a sign of death;" whereupon Fritz replied, in a quiet, laughing way, "Well, if I die, you can put it on my coffin." The saloon-keeper appeared very much affected by this incident, but the matter was given no further notice, and the present was carefully treasured by Fritz in his room.

Poehle is said by his friends to be a steady, industrious man, and was an estimable member of several German societies in this city; but it is stated by a few that he has had something to do with another lover's quarrel previously, and that he made an unsuccessful attempt at killing the object of his hatred and revenge on that occasion.

LATER.—Fritz Poehle, who last evening shot and killed Mary Rose and then shot himself, died this evening at the Rhode Island Hospital of his self-inflicted wounds. The girl was about to go to Ohio, with the expectation of marrying a man there, and the knowledge of this fact probably caused the tragedy.

TWEED.

After the Sentence.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 23.

This morning, at 1 o'clock, Mr. Tweed passed through the iron gates of the Tombs, where he was temporarily committed until his removal to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He was accompanied to the prison by Deputy-Sheriff Shields and Michael Cahill, with several Deputy-Sheriffs as assistants, and also Gen. William M. Tweed, Mr. Richard Tweed (brother of the prisoner), Mr. Foster Dewey, and Mr. McGuinness (son-in-law of Mr. Tweed). The doors of the Tombs were thrown open on the arrival of the carriages by the watchman, whom Mr. Tweed greeted in his usual genial way, and said, "Well, John, how are you? I never expected to meet you here, like this." "John," with evident sincerity and considerable feeling, said, "Yes, Mr. Tweed, I am sorry to have to meet you like this." This little incident over, the prisoner passed a little way into the corridor, and had a short, confidential conversation with Mr. Shields, who quietly intimated to the prisoner that all was ready, and he passed within the inclosure, with his son, Mr. Dewey, and Mr. Shields, to the court-yard, and was placed in No. 6 cell, which is on the lower tier of the prison. A short time was spent in making the preparations for the night, and his friends, who had accompanied him, bade him "good-by," and left him with manifest evidences of sorrow, to spend his first night in a prison. To the last moment Mr. Tweed kept up his average flow of spirit, and assumed that bravado and heroic air for which he has been so remarkably distinguished throughout his extraordinary career.

The evening was spent by Mr. Tweed, his counsel, and several of his friends, in the private room of Sheriff Brennan's office. This was caused by the unavoidable delay in making out the commitment papers by the Clerk of the Court, Mr. Sparks. These documents were very lengthy, as the sentence in all its details had to be set forth with all the detail of legal minuteness. The time was whiled away by Tweed with consultations with his counsel and the partaking of supper, which has sent over from Delmonico's. In reference to his sentence, Mr. Tweed remarked to the reporter of the *Herald* that he thought the Judge was "pretty severe" upon him, and in the sentence showed considerable feeling, and occasionally almost passion, striking the bench with his fist to enforce the causticness of his remarks. He thought Judge Davis went out of his way to make an unnecessary and untruthful remark when he said, "I sat in the court during the whole of the trial, up to the time of the verdict, with a look of defiance upon my face." "Well," said Mr. Tweed, I can't help my looks. I know I didn't cry; but I never felt defiant, and when the Judge charges me with thinking that the corruption of myself or my friends would bring me out all right he states that which was utterly untrue. I must say, however, that Davis is a very smart fellow, smart as a steel-trap; but he allowed his feeling to master him. He had no business to keep me standing all the time to be lectured; his duty was to pass sentence, and no more." In reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of the sentence, Mr. Tweed said, directly he began to put the counts into groups of four, I thought what he was going to do, and I was not mistaken. He imprisoned me on the Keyser counts and fined me on the others." "Did you expect twelve years, then?" inquired the reporter. "No; I thought he would have stopped at the ten; but I guess he stumbled on the two odd counts, and so made it twelve." Further conversation of Mr. Tweed as to the sentence, evidently showed that he has still faith that the omnipotence of the intricacies and uncertainties of the law will save him the degradation of a visit to the Penitentiary, and that it will not be long before he will be a comparatively free man. The portraits of prominent political men, all of whom were friends of Mr. Tweed, that were suspended on the walls, naturally originated conversation in the direction of politics, and it was positively astonishing to hear the "ex-Boss" talk of men and things, with the old ring of power in his sentences, and with evident forgetfulness that he was no longer the great ruling political spirit of the day, and only a convict on his way to the Penitentiary. He was asked what he thought of Ingersoll's chances next week, and he said very confidently that he could not be convicted. He had, however, a very different judgment as to another prominent politician, who will follow Ingersoll as a prisoner in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Allusion was made to "Dick Connolly." "Ah," said Mr. Tweed, "Dick is living in clover in Europe on $30,000 a year, and he is the cause of all this trouble and ought to be where I am." In conversation like this the hours whiled away as they were struck out on the silver lines of Sheriff Brennan's timepiece. About 10 his counsel left him, and shortly after their departure Mr. Tweed took a sound sleep on the couch in the Sheriff's little snuggery adjoining his private office. He was woke up when the carriage came to take him to the Tombs, and, shaking himself from his sleep, he made a little joke about going to prison so early in the morning.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

In comparison with any of the half-dozen preceding weeks, there is substantial improvement in the situation of the market for domestic dry goods. An increased attendance of interior merchants is noticeable, and the mail-order business also shows a respectable increase, and there is no doubt that the aggregate distribution for the week was larger than for the corresponding period of 1872. Prices have become more settled and uniform, collections are much improved, and the feeling of despondency and gloom so long pervading the market is rapidly disappearing, and in its place are cheerfulness and confidence. Stocks, while complete in point of assortment, are moderate in size, and with the prospect of a continuously good demand far into the winter all staple textiles, and seasonable goods generally, are being held with a good degree of firmness. Since our last review, prints have been dropped another ½@1c, with which exceptions the changes in values have been unimportant. The carpet trade continues steadily fair, both on local and interior accounts, at prices not varying materially from those current earlier in the season. Manufacturers have not altered their price-lists, and, although among jobbers there is more or less cutting, the market must be quoted unchanged. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says of the foreign goods trade: "The market for imported fabrics has exhibited no new features of importance. The business of the season is rapidly drawing to a close, and all parties interested are pressing off their remaining supplies of such goods as are particularly adapted to current trade as fast as possible, for the purpose of reducing their stock to the lowest figures before the close of the year. The demand for even the most desirable productions from first hands has been restricted to small lots required to freshen assortments and facilitate the distribution of general stock; the sales have consequently been moderate in the aggregate amount. The auction firms have been mostly employed in the sale of broken and irregular lots to close invoices. The sales have generally been well attended, and they realized as high prices as could reasonably have been expected in the present condition of trade."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Nashville, 30 in	10 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	10½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Stark A, 4-4	11	Shawmut, L L	9½
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	8
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Utica C	7
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Granite, 10	8
Medford	11		
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, W	8½c
Nashua R, 36-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Nashua O, 33-in	10½	Continental C	11½
Pepperell E, 40-in	11½	Lawrence D	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	10½	Newmarket A	10
Pepperell O, 33-in	9½	Massachusetts B B	10
Pepperell N, 30-in	8½	Massachusetts E	9½
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Portsmouth P	6½
Indian Orchard, C	10	Mohawk	5½
Indian Orchard, BB	9		
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	11½c	Garner	8½c
Merrimac D	9	Amoskeag	7½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	9
Dunnell	9	Shirting	8@ 9
Richmond	9	Mallory Pink	10
American	9	Mallory Purple	9½
Sprague	9	Manchester	9
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	6½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	12½c	Amoskeag	12½c
Lancaster	12½	Glasgow	11
Bates	12½	Eagle	11
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	13 c	Amoskeag	10 c
Pequot satteens	12	Columbian	10
Laconia	11	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	11	Canoe	9
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	6½c	Manville Paper	8
Washington	6½	Masonville	8
Slater's Paper	8	Garner	8
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Blackstone, AA	12 c
New York Mills	18	Cabot	13
Wamsutta	17½	Dwight Star	13½
Pride of the West	20	Gem of the Spindle	13½
Langden, GB	18	Harris	13
Fruit of the Loom	15	Nelson, IXL	12
Lonsdale	13½	Social, L	10½
Androscoggin, L	13½	Green, H	8½
Hill	13½	Green, G	9½
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Methuen, AA	21½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	25	Willow Brook, No. 1	21½
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Manhattan	10½
Amoskeag, A	22	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, B	19	York, 30-inch	20
Amoskeag, C	17	Thorndike, A	12½
Amoskeag, D	15	Swift River	11½
Pearl River	25	Pittsfield	8
DENIMS.			
York Blue	22½c	Pearl River	21 c
Amoskeag	22½	Warren, AXA	20
Columbian	21	Warren, BB	18
Otis, AXA	20	Warren, CC	16
Otis, BB	18	Haymaker	13
Otis, CC	16	Boston	11½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21 c	Whittenton cheviot	18 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	15
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	12½@13½	American, 3-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	15@16		
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	34 c	Peerless	34½c
Rockford, GGG	34	Bee Hive, colored	34
Reaper City	33	Clarence	35
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.25	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.35
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	65@70 c
Belgrade	.80	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 13s 1d@13s 3d; Club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 39s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 33,000 qrs, 13,000 American; corn, 4,000 qrs, 2,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—1:30 a. m.—Breadstuffs steady; white wheat, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—5 p. m.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 8⅝@8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,500; speculation and export, 2,000; cotton to arrive closed firmer.

Breadstuffs steady; California white wheat, average quality, 13s 2d@13s 4d; red winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 34s 6d. Cheese, 65s. Cumberland middles, 48s. Short ribs, 45s.

LONDON, Nov. 25—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £452,000. Consols for money, 92⅞@93; on account, 93@93⅛. United States securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96½; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91½. Erie, 36½. Tallow, 40s 3d.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Rentes, 58f 67½c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—SWINE—Receipts, 5,850. Live hogs moderately active at 4½@4¾c, with 18 cars sold at 4c¼; dressed hogs firm at 5@5½c, extreme weights showing a slight advance on light.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 83 cars. Medium, $4.00@4.87½; common, $3.80@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.65; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 30 cars. Best Philadelphia, $4.20@4.30; Yorkers, $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 15 cars. Best, $4.70@5.00; medium, $3.75@4.00; common, $2.00@3.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,700 head. Supply for the week, 3,555. The market was slow and dull; buyers and sellers are ¼@½c apart, owners holding at strong last week's rates, and buyers hanging off for a decline. There is not sufficient trade to establish quotable prices. Sales include 67 Illinois steers, av 1,200 to 1,540 lbs, at $4.62½@5.87½; 16 Ohio steers, av 1,411 lbs, at $4.75; 53 Illinois-fed Texas steers, av 1,237 to 1,332 lbs, at $4.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 3,200; total for the week, 4,600. The market is active with light receipts, at last week's prices. Nearly all offerings were disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,200; total for the week, 20,300, against 16,200 for same time last week. The market is active, at $3.80@4.00 for Yorkers, av 130 to 200 lbs; $4.00@4.25 for heavy hogs, av 200 to 350 lbs.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Wool firmer and higher, with an improved demand. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 45@48c; medium, 45@47c; coarse, 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 40@43c; medium, 44@46c; coarse, 43@45c; combing, washed, 57@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada, combing, 60c; fine, unwashed, 30@32c; coarse and medium, washed, 31@33c; tub-washed, 45@50c; extra and merino, pulled, 35@40c; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 35@40c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Commission houses continue quiet, but jobbing branches are more active. The market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady. Cotton flannels are in fair request. Woolens are more active, and wool flannels in increased request; blankets improving, and rule steady; prints fairly active. The *Daily Bulletin* says a large offering of hosiery and knit goods was made at auction to-day, and realized fair prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 15⅝c; futures closed strong.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 21,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good extra, $6.30@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.50; white wheat extra, $7.50@8.10; Ohio extra, $6.40@8.25; St. Louis, $6.65@10.75. Rye flour tending higher, at $5.35@5.60. Corn meal more active, and advancing; Western, $3.45@3.75. Wheat opened higher, closed quiet, and scarcely so firm; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.46; Iowa spring, $1.46@1.47; Nebraska spring, $1.47; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.48@1.49; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53; winter red Western, in store, $1.55. Rye scarce and very firm, at 92@$1.00. Barley firmer; Canada West, $1.75@1.77. Malt quiet and firm. Corn in fair demand, and higher; receipts, 93,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 70½@72c; do in store, 67½@71c; kiln dried, 60@66c; damaged, in store, 59c. Oats firmer; receipts, 30,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 53@55c; white Western, 55@56c; do in store, 52@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28@29c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@22c. Sugar quiet. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; Crude, 5c; refined, 13c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; new mess, $14.50, spot; $14.75 February; $15.00 March. Beef steady. Cut meats quiet. Middles steady; long clear, 7⅛c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8⅛c, spot; 8¼@8 5-16c February.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Lower at 92½@93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat firmer; some sales higher; No. 2 spring, $1.04; No. 3 red fall, $1.30@1.31; No. 2 do, $1.53@1.55. Corn more active but lower; No. 2, 41@42c, on east track; 43½c for regular. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 35@37c, closing at 37c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye higher, at 72@75c.

WHISKY—Higher, at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly; no sales. Bulk meats and bacon, nothing doing. Green meats active; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5¼@5½c. Hams, 7c; sweet pickled hams firm, at 8c, seller January. Lard steady and firm; steam, 7c, seller December, up country.

HOGS—Higher, at $3.65@4.10; receipts, 5,955.

CATTLE—Dull; Texans range at 1½@3c; good to prime natives, 3½@4c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.41. Corn easier; old ear, 51@52c; shelled, 50c. Rye steady at 80@82c. Barley and oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $13.25@13.50, spot. Lard firm; steam, 7¼@7½c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats firm; sales shoulders at 5¼c; clear rib at 6¼@6½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; sides held ¼c higher at the close. Green meats strong, with light offerings; shoulders sold at 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 6@6¼c. Hams, 7¾@8¾c.

WHISKY—Tending up; sales at 87@88c, chiefly at 88c.

HOGS—Firm, with a good packing demand, at $4.00@4.55; mostly at $4.50. Receipts, 5,415; shipments, 815.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.45; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.51@1.52; amber Michigan, $1.43@1.44 cash; $1.43@1.44½ December; $1.47@1.48 January. Corn firm; high mixed, 50c cash; 49c December; 51@51½c January; 52½@52¾c February; new high mixed, 47c cash; 47½@48½c January; low mixed, 48½c cash; new do, 46½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 39c cash; 40c December.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.10½; No. 2, $1.07, cash; $1.05¾, December; $1.07¾, January. Corn steady; No. 2, 45c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 72½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32½c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, $1.41.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 88,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 62,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain quiet and steady; light receipts.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.58; No. 1, $1.52½@1.54; amber, $1.38. Corn steady at 51½c. Oats in good demand at 39@40c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25.—BAGGING—Steady at 13½@15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; extra family, $5.75.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm. Pork, $13.25. Bacon nominal; bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6½c. Lard—In tierces, 8½c. Green meats firm; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6½c. Hams, 7½@8½c.

HOGS—Active and higher; best held at $4.50@4.60; receipts, 8,890 head.

WHISKY—Firm at 86@87c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected; holders firm; asking $1.34 for No 2 Milwaukee. Corn quiet; sales 13,000 bu. No. 2 in car lots at 52c; 51c for sample. Oats dull; firm; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 43c. Rye stronger at 85c for No. 2 Western.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 25.—COTTON—Excited and higher; good ordinary, 13½c; low middling, 14½@15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal firmer at $2.95. Corn scarce and firm at 67c. Oats scarce and firm at 52c. Bran active at $11.50.

HAY—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—Bulk shoulders, 5½c; sides at 6½@7c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.58@1.65. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 67c. Oats firm; white, 52@53c; mixed, 48@50c. Rye dull.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 94½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and unchanged. Corn quiet; new mixed Western, 65½c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46@47c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady, at 25@30c.

WHISKY—In good demand at 95½@96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn firm at 62½c. Barley dull.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet at 70@73c.

PROVISIONS—Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 8½c; keg, 9½c.

SUGAR—In fair demand; inferior, 4½@5c; common, 5½c; good fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime, 8½@8¾c.

MOLASSES—In good demand; common, 40c; fair, 45@46c; prime to strict prime, 48@52c; choice, 53@54c.

Other articles unchanged.

COTTON—Strong; sales 5,800 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@15½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15¾c; middling to strict middling, 16½@17c; good middling, 18@18½c, for currency; receipts, 3,940; no exports; stock, 122,270; unsold, 25,900.

MONEY—Gold, 108¾@109¼; currency, 101½@101¾; sight, 1@1¼ premium for checks. Sterling, bank, 118 for checks.

Heroic Women.

The London *Times* mentions that two remarkable cases of courage and presence of mind on the part of girls have just been brought before the Royal Humane Society. The first case was that of Miss Olivia Georgina D. Maude. She saved the life of a girl named Adele Greaves, who sank while bathing at Sea Point, Monkstown, under the following circumstances: Miss Maude and her sister, who had themselves been bathing, were dressed and sitting on the rocks watching the other bathers, when their attention was aroused by an alarming outcry—a girl had disappeared in deep water. No assistance was at hand, no boat or ropes, and even the usual attendants were absent or otherwise engaged. The child rose to the surface, but, unable to swim, sank again. She rose a second time, and the bystanders and bathing women, thoroughly alarmed and crying for assistance, were shocked at perceiving that the child's bathing dress had got over her face and head, and that her arms were entangled in it. At this moment Miss Maude leaped into the deep water, dressed as she was, without even taking time to remove her watch, caught the child as she was disappearing the third time, and took her safely to shore. The other case was that of Miss Mary Kerridge, who saved a lad of 15, named Stewart, who sank while bathing at Wentworth, New South Wales. The boy had gone with a companion to bathe in the River Darling, and was carried by a strong current into deep water. Neither he nor his companion could swim, and he cried loudly for help. Miss Kerridge was about 100 yards off, and, hearing the boy's cries, ran as fast as she could to the spot, plunged into the river with all her clothes on, and caught the lad as he rose the third time. After considerable difficulty, owing to the rapidity of the current, having only one hand at liberty, and her efforts being impeded by the weight of her clothes, she ultimately succeeded in placing the lad in safety. The Royal Humane Society bestowed medals for saving life, with suitable testimonials, on each of the young ladies.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Japanese Acknowledgment and a Cicero Demand.

The School Agent Authorized to Loan Money to the City.

When Fitted Up, the Library Board Can Have the Old Post-Office.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President King in the chair. There were present Inspectors Bonfield, Goggin, Calkins, Runyan, Bluthardt, Sheldon, Richberg, Wilce, Wells, Olinger, and Hamilton.

A communication was received from a teacher of a school in Cicero, calling attention to the fact that sixteen city children were attending his school, and asking that the town be compensated for instructing them.

Inspector Goggin inquired if the Town of Cicero had said anything about paying over the $20,000 or $30,000 of the school money of Chicago they have.

Inspector Richberg did not think the Board ought to consider a communication from such a source, and, on his motion, it was placed on file.

A communication was received from residents in the Cottage Grove School District, setting forth that the suspension of the Principal was an injury to the school. It was referred to the Special Committee having the charges against the Principal under consideration.

Supt. Pickard read the following communication:

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, TOKEI, Japan, Sept. 10, 2533.—SIR: I have the honor herewith to express my warmest thanks for your kind attention and careful information to my inquiries during my sojourn in your country in the last year, as a Commissioner of Public Education, from His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and also to inform you that since my return from abroad I have been conducting the general educational affairs of the Empire as usual. With the best wishes for your welfare and prosperity, very respectfully your obedient servant, TUZIMARO TANAKA, Acting Minister of Public Education.

The Superintendent also read a letter from J. S. Cairns, Secretary of the Memphis Board of Education, acknowledging the receipt of $500—the contribution of the teachers of Chicago for the sufferers—and thanking the donors for their generosity.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported that the Rolling Mill school would be ready for occupancy on Monday, and the President stated that the Third Avenue school would be finished about the 1st of January.

The Committee on Apparatus and Furniture recommended that a bill of $1,500 for furniture for the Rolling-Mill School be paid, and asked that they be authorized to advertise for bids for furnishing the Third Avenue School. Concurred in.

The Committee on Finance recommended the adoption of the following order:

ORDERED—That the School Agent be, and he is hereby authorized to loan or invest in City of Chicago or other bonds, all moneys now in his hands for investment, or that may be received by him for such purpose; *provided*, the President and Finance Committee of this Board shall give their written approval of all loans or investments made by virtue of this order.

The order was adopted.

The Committee on School-Fund Property reported that the Board of Directors of the Free Library had submitted a proposition to advance $10,000 for the repair of the old Post-Office building, and to rent the two upper floors at $5,000 a year. It was estimated that about $60,000 would be necessary to make the structure tenable.

Inspector Wilce moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Common Council in reference to an appropriation to make the building habitable.

Inspector Richberg offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that the Library Board occupy the old Post-Office building whenever fitted up, jointly or as may be agreed upon, and that the Library Board pay this Board such compensation per annum as is equitable and just for whatever space it may use.

Some discussion ensued, during which Inspector Goggin stated that the Library Board desired the Board to say that they should not have the old Post-Office, in order to carry out their scheme to erect a magnificent building for the library in Dearborn Park.

The amendment was agreed to, and the motion as amended adopted.

The Chair announced as the committee the Committee on School-Fund Property.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers recommended that partial certificates be granted to the following: Mary Mott, Sarah P. Ballard, Hattie E. Nourse, Sadie Greene, Eliza S. Moule, Hattie Rose, Fannie M. Smith, Hedwig Weller.

The report was concurred in.

The Committee on Appointment and Transfer of Teachers, reported as follows: Transfers—Anna A. Culow, from Lincoln to Brown; R. Nettie Mott, from Franklin to Douglas. Appointments—Hattie E. Laing, Moseley; Julia H. Shaw, Foster; Addie M. Miner, Skinner; Frances E. Sharer, Holden; Sarah E. Carman, Carpenter; Jennie Strickland, Hattie F. Hayward, Mary C. Forrest, Clark; Amelia Kellogg, Douglas; Cynthia Miller, Lincoln; Alice M. Boynton, Kate C. Stowell, Pearson; Mary H. Smith, Lincoln; Lizzie A. Gibbons, Sangamon; Flora Unna, to be assigned. Confirmations—Alice Sturtevant, Mary E. Elliott, Maria P. Whipple, C. Lucretia Miller, Henrietta Unna, Mattie A. Richards, Mary McNamara, Mary O. Ayres, Francelia S. Miner, Nellie Vilaton, Ella F. White, Charley E. Brackett, Sara P. Young, Martha J. Louden, Elvira Pennell.

The following had tendered their resignations: Frances E. Sharer, Emma Drant, Emily E. Brim, Elsie V. Burbank, Emma Thompson, Addie M. Martin, Mary E. White, Alice S. Barnard.

The report was concurred in, and the resignations accepted.

The Committee on High School recommended that the following named pupils be readmitted to the High School: Miss Besley, Miss Rounsaville, Edward L. Stewart, and Marie Wendell.

The Superintendent reported the following in regard to attendance at the schools during the month of November: High School, 704; Normal School, 124; North Division, 6,095; South Division, 8,161; West Division, 18,829. Total, 34,813. Average daily attendance, 30,641. All the schools are crowded.

The Board then adjourned.

THE TALE OF A TUB.

Not the One of Which Dean Swift Wrote, but Mary Riley's.

Dean Swift wrote "The Tale of a Tub," which has long been regarded as one of the most satirical and witty things ever penned. Then why should it be denied the writer to tune his liar and relate the varied experience of a Chicago tub? Briefly then he will state the following facts as they were detailed yesterday in Justice Scully's Court:

A casual observer and unthinking person might say that a wash-tub is a small thing to occasion the issuing of a warrant, and to deprive a man of his liberty, but ere he finishes this he will be convinced that he looks only at the surface of things and seeketh not for the underlying truth.

This tub was purchased by Mary Reily before the fire, and no one questions that it was made of the best white cedar and the strongest hoop iron by an excellent workman in the best manner, and that, taken as a whole, it was, in its day, one of the finest tubs that ever made Monday a day to be detested and feared by the male portion of the housekeeping public. What a story that tub could tell, if it would, of the people whose garments had been washed, indigoed, and starched within it. The haughty young lady whose laces were so difficult to "do up," the old man who was so particular regarding the manner in which his collar was ironed, the young blood who sent a great many pieces and very little money, and innumerable others, whose history would be very entertaining and instructive.

One morning, the old tub, on being placed in its usual position before the window, noticed that Mr. Halpine, the next door neighbor, had built an addition to his house, that completely took away its (the tub's) view of the street, and thus it could gather no gossip to relate to the barrel in the cellar. Furthermore, it shut out Mrs. Reiley's house, so that passers-by could not see the announcement painted on the house that all laundry work was done within at extremely low prices.

As might be expected, this did not please Mary. She thought it very unneighborly, and in unmistakable language drew anything but a complimentary comparison between McHalpin, hard-working, honest man, and the same person metamorphosed into M. Halpine, candidate for Alderman, and packer of sausages and ballot-boxes. Her wrath failing to find expression for want of breath, she seized a piece of charcoal and, turning the old tub over, she inscribed on the bottom of it the following touching lines: "Washin' and irnin' done at loest pris." She then placed this tub on her front fence, close to the Halpine estate, so that the mistake might easily be made of taking that gentleman's house for a laundry. Mr. H. could not stand this, so he knocked the venerable old tub down. The consequence was that Mary got a warrant out for her uncivil neighbor, and yesterday he had his case continued till Saturday, when a spicy trial is to be looked for; and it is to be hoped that a man who tears down the washing-tub will be punished on the spot.

PERSIAN FIRE-WORSHIPERS.

A Charming Lecture Delivered at the First Methodist Church by Mrs. Leonowens.

Mrs. Leonowens, the talented lady lecturer, whose name has already become familiar to the Chicago public as that of the most finished, able, and agreeable lecturess it has listened to for years, delivered her third address in this city last evening at the First Methodist Church. The interval between the arrival of her audience and her appearance on the platform was an opportunity for the organist to favor the audience with a dirge. It was Pleyel's Hymn, and was doubtless chosen as appropriate to the sad cruelty with which the organist's variations drowned it to death. When the voluntary had subsided, which it did some time after Mrs. Leonowens appeared on the platform, Mrs. Sarah N. Hubbard very neatly and gracefully introduced the lecturess, who announced the subject of her lecture to be "The Fire-Worshipers of Persia." With a few graphic sentences she succeeded in comparing the exquisite natural beauties of the country with the detestable manner of its government, bringing out the latter feature in strong relief by picturing the Shah on his travels, carrying jewels of untold value on his person, while his subjects, dying of pestilence and famine, were indebted for the necessaries of life to strangers. The audience was then led to look back into their history and geography text-books, and called upon to observe how great a part fire played in the customs of ceremonies of the modern as well as of the ancient world, from the Jews to the Romans, the Chinese, and even the Catholic Church. The origin of the vestal flame and the burning of candles upon the altar of both the Romish and the ancient Jewish churches were distinctly traceable to the old Zoroastrian idea of sacrifice to an unknown God. The date of Zoroaster's life could not be definitely ascertained, but beyond all question he lived 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, and Pliny placed the period of his life several thousand years before the birth of Moses. There could be no doubt of the antiquity of his teachings. Passing from these facts, the speaker entertained her hearers with a legend of the miraculous birth of this inspired teacher, which was in many respects similar to that of a still more sublime and majestic figure in history. This parallel, although not drawn by the lecturess, was still more pointed by a quotation which reminded her hearers of some very familiar verses of the New Testament: "They only are blessed who are pure, and noble, and faithful, and gentle." The word "Holy," she said, was derived from a simple Persian ceremony, called by a name similar to that word. Indeed, as she proceeded to show, the idea of fire was interwoven with all the history of the Jewish race, as illustrated by the answer to Elijah, the dedication of Solomon's Temple, the fiery tongues of the Day of Pentecost. The speaker then charmed her audience with an elaborate description of the grandly beautiful ruins of Persian temples as the lecturess had seen them, displaying a command of language rarely equaled by ladies of the lyceum.

In the course of her lecture Mrs. Leonowens sketched some of the most striking peculiarities of the fire-worshipers of Persia. The men she described as unusually handsome, hospitable, and gentle, and the women as singularly beautiful, chaste, industrious, and domestic. They stand in the most favorable light as compared with the lazy Mahometans.

It is impossible to give an abstract of her lecture, for it is not of that description of which abstracts can be strung forth. There is a great deal of true poetry in the subject matter of the discourse, an admirable, not to say delicious, absence of "sentimentalism," such as hitherto seemed inseparable from lady lecturers; enough of sound, useful information to set an audience thinking, very judiciously conveyed. In fact, Mrs. Leonowens had already convinced those who have heard her that in the composition of her lectures, in the manner of their delivery, in every qualification for the rostrum, she is superior to any lady who has lectured to a Chicago audience in several years.

SLAYTON AND GALLAGHER.

Conclusion of Their Trial Before the Board of Police—A Decision to Be Given To-Day.

The Board of Police again took up the case of Detectives Gallagher and Slayton yesterday afternoon, and heard the following additional testimony:

G. A. Kimball, sworn: Have known Adams about four years. His reputation is good. Know of his recovering the trunk of an actor, which contained a wardrobe worth over $2,000. Never knew of his associating with Shears and other thieves, except in an official way.

Paul Dennis, sworn: Am General Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad. Know Mr. Adams. Have known him for two years. In my associations with him I found him faithful and honest. Never heard his reputation canvassed, nor anything said against him.

George C. Campbell, sworn: Was General Solicitor of the Rock Island Railroad in 1872. Know Adams. Saw him almost daily when connected with the railroad. Never heard anything against him. He was a trusted agent of the Company. Under my orders he associated with Shears. Through Adams' efforts a large quantity of property was recovered, and several thieves arrested.

James McAndrews, sworn: Slayton never gave me any money, nor spent any with me. Adams, Gallagher, Slayton, myself, and some others went into a saloon and had a drink. Who paid the bill, I do not know. I never received a dollar from the Felsenthals. Was present in the Criminal Court when the case was nolle prossed. Don't know that McClellan was there. Think not. He told me he was going into the country. Know August Gromm. Don't know that he was in the city at the time.

Alfred Bowers was recalled, and stated that Slayton did not say anything to Bull, nor Bull to Slayton, at Wertheimer's until after the arrest. [It will be remembered that Slayton swore that Bull said to one of his men, "That is Slayton; he is all right."]

S. C. Hinsdale sworn: Am a Justice of the Peace. Know Adams. As far as I know, his general reputation is good.

This ended the testimony.

Mr. Trude desired to submit the case without argument. Mr. Shrieve would not agree to do so, and, after some quibbling about who should make the opening speech, stated that, in his opinion, three of the charges had been sustained by the evidence.

Mr. Trude then reviewed the evidence, and assailed the character of Adams, whom he characterized as a very bad man, and unworthy of belief.

Mr. Shrieve replied, contending that Slayton had been proven guilty by the evidence, and that Gallagher was amenable under one of the counts in the charges.

The Board took the case under advisement, and will give their decision at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A COURAGEOUS YOUNG LADY.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock the Pullman House, Nos. 49 and 51 South Halsted street, was the scene of an exciting encounter between a burglar and a courageous young lady, a daughter of the landlady, Mrs. Cunningham. About the hour named, the sound of footsteps in the hallway of the second floor, and the creaking noise of door-knobs turning, led the landlady to believe that the house contained some one whose presence was irregular. Acting upon the supposition, she awakened her daughter, a young Miss about 18 years old, and, hastily throwing on some clothing, they proceeded to investigate the cause of the unusual sounds. While Mrs. Cunningham went up stairs, her daughter proceeded to the first floor, where she suddenly encountered a rough-looking man in the sitting-room, who assumed to be a boarder, and asked her quietly how soon breakfast would be ready? The courageous girl replied by ordering him to leave the house immediately. The fellow then threw off his mask, and, with an oath, remarked that he would stay there until he got ready to leave. Miss Cunningham thereupon took him by the arm, and attempted to force him out of the room. The fellow resisted, and a scuffle ensued, which ended by the burglar breaking away from the clutches of his fair antagonist, and making a hasty exit out the front door. He was pursued by some of the boarders down Meridian street, but finally escaped. Miss Cunningham deserves a conspicuous place in the biography of brave women.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Forty workingmen were seen yesterday marching together to the noon prayer-meeting.

"Out in a Bridewell, Seven Miles from Town," is the fashionable song among the gutter-snipes at present.

Every Monday nearly 100 persons apply for employment to the Employment Bureau of the Woman's Aid Association, No. 51 LaSalle street.

A dispatch from Omaha says the horse Granger, which trotted ten miles in thirty and one-fourth minutes at Salt Lake last October, left for Chicago last evening.

One effect of the panic is noted in the action of a leading sewing-machine company, which has discharged eighteen of its twenty-five lady instructors.

A meeting of the Englewood Amateur Club will be held at 7 o'clock this evening at Smith's Hall, in Tillotson's Block, on Sixty-first street. A full attendance is requested.

Prof. Joseph Haven, LL. D., will deliver a lecture in the Christian Union rooms, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The lecture will be one of the regular course on the History of Philosophy.

People who are desirous of bribing clerks in the Post-Office must do so after office hours, as an official notice states that "clerks cannot be *seen* while on duty."

The Typographical Union will meet in Lower Kingsbury Hall at 7:30 o'clock this evening, to take into consideration the proposition made by employers to reduce rates.

Some time during Monday night, the house of Dr. Blainey, No. 460 Michigan avenue, was entered by burglars, who stole property valued at $160. An entrance to the house was effected by a back window. No clue has been obtained to the identity of the burglars.

J. C. Walsh is from the golden shores of California. Since arriving here he has been in several scrapes, and now he charges Kittie Buckman with stealing from him, last night, $30. Her case will come up this morning before Banyon.

Mrs. Leonowens' lecture this evening, at Robert Laird Collier's church, upon "Asiatic Women, Ancient and Modern," will be of great interest, and should not fail to attract a large audience. It will probably be the last opportunity of hearing this gifted lady, as she is about to return East to fill a series of lecture engagements.

Charles Stephens and John Culberson are a pair of Philadelphians, who came West to find the setting sun and their fortunes. They wanted to go back home, so they claimed to be fugitives from justice. But Banyon saw through the dodge, and sent them to Bridewell for six months.

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors and Board of Lady Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois will be held at the Hospital, No. 229 Thirtieth street, this (Wednesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. The report of the Surgeon-in-Chief, the Treasurer's report, and the report of the Supervisors will be read. The public are invited to attend.

There will be a stockholders' meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association next Friday night, at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Pacific Hotel. It is of vital importance that every stockholder be present, as matters of great importance will come before the meeting affecting alike the liability of the stockholder and the status of the nine engaged.

Mr. A. M. Griswold, better known as the "Fat Contributor" of *Saturday Night*, will deliver his amusing lecture on "Injun Meal" at Kingsbury Hall next Saturday evening. He will, doubtless, receive the large attention which a mirthfully-inclined people always give to genuine humor.

A newsboy who, on Sunday evening, was encouraging a comrade to battle at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, deserves credit as the originator of a novel piece of slang. Said he: "Hi, Scotty! Buckle his ears behind his back, and chaw on his boots a while."

"Horse loo" for hot Scotch whisky is the favorite saloon-pastime at present. It is played by counting the white and gray horses which pass the window while 100 horses of all colors pass. About 27 to 100 is the proportion.

Yesterday about noon, a man named Philip Moore, assailed a fellow-workman, James Donnegan, at the corner of Randolph street and Fifth avenue, with a brick, inflicting a severe scalp wound on the head. Moore was arrested and locked up at the Armory, while Donnegan was taken to the County Hospital.

Morris Kelley, a burglar, who attempted to escape from the lock-up of the Union Street Station last week, by assaulting Officer Millure, was examined before Justice Vant Woud yesterday, and held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $2,000.

Two lots, numbered 9 and 10, corner of Drexel boulevard and Fifty-first street, have been bought by Miss Neilson, the actress. She evidently understands how to put her money where it will do the most good. The fine hotel on the opposite corner is rapidly progressing, and it will undoubtedly be a place of fashionable resort next summer.

Mr. Frederick Baumann, architect, has prepared a treatise on "The Art of Preparing Foundations for All Kinds of Buildings," which seems to be very complete and thorough in its treatment of the subject. The book is very handsomely printed, with nineteen engravings, and reflects credit on the publishers.

A recently-escaped rural citizen wandered into a hotel near Madison street bridge, on Thursday last, at 8 a. m., and voraciously demanded of the waiter "some pie." "We don't have pie for breakfast, sir," replied the waiter. "No pie? I thought they always had pie in these Chicago ho-tells," was the disgusted remark. He will inform the village Hampdens when he goes home that the Grand Specific Hotel isn't half what it's cracked up to be.

The Ellsworth Zouaves will have a meeting in Parlor No. 1, Grand Pacific Hotel, at 8 o'clock this evening. Every member, including past and honorary members, is requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting. The former Commander, Maj. E. L. Brand, will be present, and the company desire that he should resume command.

If George Shenck tells the truth, Joseph Van Brussel, a saloon-keeper on the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, is a perfect brute. Shenck used to tend bar for Van Brussel, but he went to a rival establishment, and this was, in his former employer's mind, sufficient reason for pounding Shenck on Monday night in a most brutal manner. Banyon yesterday held him to the Criminal Court in bail of $500.

John O'Neil, a young man from the Far West, who claims to have made about $3,000 in the gold diggings, yesterday had Messrs. Thomas Daniels, John Rily, and H. B. Williams, three noted blacklegs and gamblers, arrested for stealing $1,200 from him in a "brace" game of faro. They were up before Banyon, and their case was continued till next Saturday. Mr. Michael McDonald is, of course, their bailsman.

The friends of Mr. Powers, the sculptor, have made arrangements for giving an entertainment, including music, singing, reading, tableaux vivants, and an address by Robert Collyer, for the benefit of Mr. P., to enable him to fit up a studio to prosecute the study and practice of his art. The marble bust "Innocence" will be unveiled under twilight. The entertainment will take place this evening in Grow's Opera-House, No. 517 West Madison street, commencing at 8 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of a young man named John McIntosh was found in a vault in the rear of No. 908 State street, a building known as the Farmers' Home. The deceased was a boarder at the house, and had been, for a long time, a sufferer from heart disease. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed that the deceased dropped dead. He was about 26 years old, and unmarried. The body was removed to the Morgue, where the Coroner held an inquest; the jury rendered a verdict that death was caused by heart disease.

The establishment, in this city, of a depot for the propagation of non-humanized vaccine virus, has become a fact well-known in the medical profession, and it is altogether proper (with every deference to the rules of the medical society) that the fact should be known to that larger constituency keenly interested in means for the prevention of small-pox. Dr. John B. Fisher, who brought the enterprise hither from Boston, has testimonials from the highest authorities, medical and municipal, in that city, with the valuable experience of the recent "siege of Boston" under this dread visitation. The Doctor is a graduate of Harvard, a gentleman of equal culture and loyalty in his profession; and, since he has made sanitary science his special study, devoting himself to it with unselfish zeal, the acquisition of such a man, at any time desirable, seems just now to be especially opportune.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, owing to Dr. Miller's absence at Waukegan. Sanitary Superintendent Miller's weekly report was presented, showing the following facts: The total number of deaths for the week ending Nov. 22 was 122,—a decrease of 12 as compared with last week, and of 23 compared with the corresponding week last year. Of these, 63 were males and 59 females. The most interesting diseases in the catalogue for the week were typhoid fever, pneumonia, and small-pox, which carried off 8, 12, and 12 victims respectively. There were five deaths more by small-pox than occurred last week, and four by pneumonia.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

S. H. Fiffany, of Iowa, is at the Palmer.

E. C. Bowen, of Maryland, is at the Palmer.

Gen. R. Harris, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Charles Ten Winkel, of Detroit, is at the Palmer.

Lieut. L. G. Harris, U. S. N., is at the Grand Pacific.

Eaton P. Stone, of Burlington, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. J. Elbe, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Gen. J. M. Hopkins, of Valparaiso, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. C. Watkins, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. T. W. Baldwin, of Baltimore, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. John Sharp, of Salt Lake, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Emery Cobb, of Kankakee, is at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. W. Sanger, of Dover, Del., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. J. Inealy, of Hanibal, Mo., is a the Grand Pacific.

Judge Stephen B. Moore, of Kankakee, is at the Grand Pacific.

Prof. Emerson, of the University of Virginia, is at the South Side Briggs House.

The Hon. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, is among yesterday's arrivals at the South Side Briggs House.

James Bell, Sheboygan; J. D. Platt, Warren; C. E. Parker, Denver; W. A. Sator, LaCrosse; and P. B. Kirkwood, Lake Superior, are stopping at the Palmer.

Charles L. Wetherbee, cashier of the Grand Pacific, and wife, will spend Thanksgiving among their friends at Detroit, for which city they started last evening.

George Cobb, Montreal; D. S. Foster, St. Louis; George Meagher, Peoria; J. L. Abernetheny, Leavenworth, and F. W. Lyman, Milwaukee, are guests at the Sherman.

William G. Goodale, Toledo; D. W. Foster, Michigan; the Rev. F. H. Wynes, Springfield; Dr. E. J. Titus, Milwaukee, and H. E. Scribner, New York, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

Joseph Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has gone to Cairo to see about the prospects of opening the new route to New Orleans via the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Samuel Tate, late of the General Superintendent's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has resigned, to take back his old position as chief clerk of the Patterson House, at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Rev. H. N. Powers left town yesterday, having received a telegram announcing the dangerous illness of his mother, living in Eastern New York. Mr. Powers hardly expected to reach there in time to see her alive.

Some of the most influential citizens of the South Side have asked Mr. Colvin, the Mayor-elect, to appoint Mr. William Goldie a Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Goldie is an old citizen, has been contractor for some of the largest buildings in the city, and is considered a capable, energetic, and suitable man for the office. The petition is now in Mr. Colvin's hands.

We understand that Gen. Hermann Lieb has associated with himself, in the publication of the *Union* newspaper, Mr. Caspar Butz, the Hon. Edward Rummel, late Secretary of State, and Peter Hand, Esq. Mr. Butz will hereafter be the chief editor, and Mr. Rummel the business manager. Gen. Lieb has withdrawn from editorial connection with the paper, in order to give his attention to the duties of the office of Clerk of the County Court, to which he was recently elected. The literary ability of Mr. Butz and the business qualifications of Mr. Rummel give ample guarantee of the success of the paper under its new management.

List of Chicagoans registered at various points in Europe up to Nov. 7: *Paris*—W. B. Baird, E. W. Blinn, Mrs. Martin Cook (gone to America), E. F. Getchell (gone to America), Miss Mary Green, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gregg, Miss Annie E. Hobart, S. H. Kerfoot and family, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., Miss Minnie Kimball (gone to London), Mayor Medill and family, Mrs. L. V. Parsons, Miss F. R. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Miss A. Shields (gone to America), Miss R. Shields (gone to America), Mrs. Douglas S. Taylor, Miss Blanche Tucker, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth, Miss Emma Wadsworth, A. L. West (gone to America), John C. White. *London*—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Howes, Miss Howes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ruff, Mrs. J. L. Sprogle, Miss Sprogle, J. C. White, W. M. Zearing. *Geneva*—Dr. M. G. McLean, E. H. Gammon and family, Dr. E. F. Ingalls, Miss Grace M. Laflin, Mrs. L. W. Penny and family, Arthur Reed, Miss Stella Reed, R. M. Whitehead. *Dresden*—L. B. Otis and family, Phil. A. Otis. *Vienna*—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Porter. *Florence*—E. Benedict, Miss Annie Dooling, Miss Ellen Dooling.

IN GENERAL.

Raphael Semmes is a candidate for Mayor of Mobile.

The whole Stokes family, with the exception of Edward, are going to Europe to reside.

The Buffalo *Express* is opposed to the appointment of Senator Conkling to the Chief Justiceship. It thinks him not qualified for the place.

Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, has sold to his colleague, William Williams, a $15,000 piece of ground in Boss Shepherd's beautified Washington.

Jim Nye, no longer a Senator from Nevada, will no longer hail from there. He resumes his residence in New York City, where he was formerly Police Commissioner in a raid on Mayor Fernando Wood.

Alluding to the item that is going the rounds of the papers that "Senator William Sprague's health is in a worse condition than his finances," he writes to a gentleman in Galesburg: "My finances are much more satisfactory to-day than for several years. My health has not been as good since my boyhood as at this moment. My mind is cheerful and almost happy."

Mrs. Quesala, in New York, has received a letter from Varona, written shortly before he was led to execution, of which the following is an extract: "I am about to die. I could live longer, but I cannot do so without losing my honor. Proposals (to betray my comrades) have been made to me, but I cannot accept them. I prefer to die rather than to live without honor."

Nathaniel Boyden, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, died at an advanced age after a long and painful illness, in Salisbury, his home, last Thursday. Judge Boyden was the Conservative member of Congress from that district in 1868. Soon after he joined the Republican party, and was appointed by the Governor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy.

New Hampshire politicians are beginning to discuss in a very quiet way the prospects of the candidates who will come before the conventions in January for the nominations for Governor. The most prominent Republican candidates are Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, Samuel W. Hale, of Keene, and John J. Morrill, of Guilford. The Democrats will probably choose either Albert R. Hatch or Frank Jones, of Portsmouth.

Mr. Sykes, the Democratic Senator elect of Alabama, will contest the seat of George E. Spencer, and the State Democratic Executive Committee will furnish whatever means may be necessary for that purpose. It will, however, be a mere wast of effort, except as showing to the country the brazen infamy of Spencer's so-called election by a bogus Legislature, at a cost to Alabama of $2,000,000 in bogus bonds, created and placed where they would do the most good.

It is announced that Judge Sherman, of the Northern District of Ohio, will tender his resignation next week. Judge Sherman takes this course on account of the action of the Cleveland Bar, which has decided to insist upon his removal immediately upon the opening of Congress in December. Judge Sherman's friends in Cleveland, and he has many warm advocates, find it impossible to reconcile the Bar of Cleveland to his continuance in office. In other portions of the district no action has been taken in regard to the charges preferred against him, the Cleveland Bar alone having demanded his removal.—*Sandusky Register.*

The Modocs.

From the Ft. Scott Monitor.

We learn that the Modocs are quartered at Baxter Springs, the Quapaws refusing to allow them to settle on their reservation. The Quapaws evidently regard it as an indignity that these outcast Indians are to be quartered upon their lands; and who can blame them?

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FLORIDA WATER.

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At the TOILET,

And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

DRY GOODS.

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"West Side Most Popular Store"

Just open, 500 Cases new goods, bought since the panic, and sold at 30 per cent less than "any other house on the SOUTH or WEST SIDE." "We have no rents to pay." EXPENSES LIGHT. All our goods bought and sold for cash.

Ladies who care to save their money will do well to compare our prices, for we guarantee a saving of at least one-third in buying goods at the

NEW YORK STORE,

284 & 286 WEST MADISON-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. THE FUR COUNTRY.

By JULES VERNE, author of "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Seas," "Tour of the World in Eighty Days," "Five Weeks in a Balloon," etc. 1 vol., 12mo. With a hundred beautiful illustrations. $3.50; full gilt, $4.

A party of hunters, accompanied by two ladies and an astronomer, pass two winters in the northern regions of the Hudson's Bay Territory, having many encounters with bears and enduring severe hardships from hunger. The story is intensely interesting, as Verne's stories are, and is superbly illustrated. "The Fur Country" is a fine holiday gift-book, fascinating inside and beautiful without.

II. ARTISTS AND ARABS.

By HENRY BLACKBURN, author of "Normandy Picturesque," etc. In the *Saunterer's Series*. 18mo. Finely illustrated. $1.50.

"'Artists and Arabs' is a fanciful name for a clever book, of which the figures are Oriental, and the sceneries Algerian. It is full of air and light, and its style is laden, so to speak, with a sense of unutterable freedom and enjoyment; a book which would remind us, not of the article on Algeria in a gazetteer, but of Turner's picture of a sunrise on the African coast."—London Athenæum.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by T. S. Dobbins to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse"—said note being for the amount of $30,000—dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity, and having indorsed thereon as paid Nov. 6 the sum of $10,000; said note also giving the legal holders thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in "Portland Block," at 11 a. m., on Saturday, Nov. 29, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to-wit: Three hundred and thirty (330) shares of the capital stock of the State Savings Institution.

HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holders of said note.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by Sam'l J. Walker to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse," said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, Nov. 28, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to wit: Fifteen shares International Mutual Trust Co. (International Bank).

HAMMOND & GAGE,
Legal holder of said note.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MR. HOOLEY ANNOUNCES WITH PLEASURE A SEASON OF

Grand Opera in English

BY THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL

KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU............Directors.

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, under the auspicious lead of the famous

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Accompanied by the following distinguished artists:
JENNIE VANZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN,
JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN,
WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. TILLA,
WILLIAM CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES,
G. F. HALL, EDW. SEGUIN.

A complete ensemble of minor Artists.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.......Edw. Reyloff, Conductor.

A varied Repertoire of Favorite Operas will be announced previous to opening the sale of Reserved Seats, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sts.

PRICES—$1.50 and $2.00, according to location of seats.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, every evening and Wednesday Matinee, and until further notice, first performances in this Theatre of Dr. Mosenthal's beautiful play,

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

With a powerful cast.

Reappearance of MISS SUSIN DENIN as LEAH.
THURSDAY—Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.
FRIDAY, Nov. 28—Benefit of Miss Susin Denin.
In preparation, "HUNTED DOWN; or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH."
MONDAY, Dec. 1—Kellogg English Opera Troupe.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING NOVELTIES. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin & Wilson, Billy Rice, Master George Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, in new and pleasing specialties. The whole to conclude with the Operatical Extravaganza, entitled

ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

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MUSIC HALL.

Tickets for the only Grand Concert by the

CAMILLA URSO

CONCERT TROUPE,

For sale this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and Box Office. Prices, $1.00 and $1.25.

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Regular Wednesday Matinee postponed to

Grand Thanksgiving Matinee!

Thursday, 2 o'clock afternoon, and evening, last representation of

BLUE BEARD!

By the Mammoth Organization under Miss

LYDIA THOMPSON.

Friday and Saturday—ROBIN HOOD.

MRS. A. H. LEONOWENS

Will, by special request, deliver her Lecture,

"ASIATIC WOMEN, ANCIENT AND MODERN,"

At Memorial Chapel, Robert Laird Collier's Church, cor. Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st., and Sargent's Drug Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

This afternoon 2½, evening 8 o'clock,

HARRY LINDEN.

As Wilkins Micawber in the beautiful drama, LITTLE EM'LY. Two Performances to-morrow, Thanksgiving Day. Friday—BENEFIT HARRY LINDEN.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.

BEECHER.

Rev. Thomas K. Beecher will deliver the next lecture in the Union Park Course, Dec. 4. Reserved Seats for sale Monday, Dec. 1.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE............Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA............Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA............Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA............Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ∥ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.	7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
a Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th&Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Leah, the Forsaken." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Little Em'ly." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Arrival of Lucca." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—Corner Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue. Lecture by Mrs. Leonowens. Subject: "Asiatic Women, Ancient and Modern."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

TRY IT, MOTHERS—TRY IT NOW. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, November 26, 1873.

The McEnery Convention at New Orleans has adjourned after a brief and harmonious session. A committee of leading Louisianians was appointed to wait upon Congress at its next session and appeal for relief from the Kellogg usurpation and for the restoration of Louisiana to her place as a free and independent State of the Union.

The third trial of Rafferty for the murder of Officer O'Meara began yesterday at Waukegan. A jury of twelve honest men was obtained after the usual difficulty in securing that number, and the case was at once opened by the State's Attorney for the people, who presented the facts with which the people by this time have become so wearily familiar.

The question of the Public Library building came before the Board of Education last evening. It was finally resolved that the Common Council should be approached for an appropriation to make the old Post-Office habitable, and that when it was fitted for occupancy the Free Library might use whatever room they wanted on paying a just rent for it.

The yellow fever is still providing employment for our philanthropists. An appeal for help has been sent to the Mayor of Philadelphia by one of the Relief Committee of Bainbridge, Ga., which has suffered severely from the plague. He states that there is great destitution in the city, and that the fever is still raging, as it has been for months. The appeal is addressed to Philadelphians only, but it should not be unheeded by the charitable elsewhere.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has taken in good part the reminder of one of his organs that it would not be quite the thing for him to accept the Chief-Justiceship,—which, by the way, has not been offered him. He writes a letter to the Green Bay *Daily Commonwealth*, the paper in question, in which he admits that, under present circumstances, he feels sure he ought not to accept the appointment. He does not state what these debarring circumstances are.

Bishop Cummins has issued a circular letter addressed to clergymen and laymen who are or who may have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, informing them that on Tuesday, the 2d day of December, 1873, a meeting will be held at Association Hall, in the City of New York, at 10 o'clock a. m., to organize an Episcopal Church on the basis of the Prayer-Book of 1785. He especially states that the "meeting is to organize, and not to discuss the expediency of organizing," such Church.

Gov. Beveridge has issued commissions to all the officers recently elected by Cook County, with three exceptions. Mr. Gardner is denied his commission as member of the Board of Equalization on the ground that there was no vacancy in the Board which he could take. The place which Mr. Treat resigned was filled by appointment, to hold till 1876. Commissions are refused to two Justices of the Peace for the reason that there is no such elective officer known to the law as a County Justice of the Peace.

A "team" of the members of the Irish Rifle Association, through their founder, Mr. A. Blennerhassett Leech, of Dublin, have challenged an equal number of American rifle-men to shoot in the United States, in 1874, for the championship of the world. The Irish "team" is understood to be the same which in 1872 beat the English and Scotch "teams" at Wimbledon and won the Elcho shield. The challenge prescribes the same rules as governed the Wimbledon meeting, ranges from 800 to 1,000 yards, rifles not exceeding 10 pounds in weight and without telescope sights and hair-triggers; and that the American rifle-men shall have been born in this country and use American rifles. This affords an excellent chance for our crack rifle shots, and we have no doubt that an American "team" will be speedily found who will accept the challenge.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, for the season, and most of them were stronger. Mess pork was active and 25@37½c per brl higher, closing at $12.30@12.35 cash, and $12.75@12.80 seller January. Lard was quiet and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.25@7.30 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller January. Meats were quiet and firm, at 4⅛@4⅝c for part salted shoulders, 6c do for short ribs, 6⅛c do for short clear, and 7@7⅝c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c lower, at 89½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive. Dressed hogs were quiet at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was more active, and 2½c higher, closing at $1.07 cash, and $1.04⅞ seller December. Corn was less active, and 2c higher, closing firm at 41⅝c cash, and 42⅛@42⅝c seller December. Oats were more active, and ½c higher, closing at 32½c cash, and 32⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet, and ½@1c higher, at 68c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at $1.30 for No. 2, and 94c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 301,299 bu wheat; 852,172 bu corn; 35,236 bu oats; 38,796 bu rye; and 401,194 bu barley. Hogs were active at 10c decline, closing weak at $3.60@3.95. The cattle and sheep markets were dull and unchanged.

The Madrid and Washington Cabinets both discussed the Virginius matter yesterday, but the public are none the wiser for their deliberations. All kinds of rumors are in circulation, but very few prove to be facts. There are contradictory reports about the warlike preparations of our Government. It is asserted that work on the iron-clads has been suspended by order of the Government, the transportation of ordnance stores to Key West suspended, and officers who have been ordered to vessels placed in commission directed anew to await further instructions, and on the other hand it is asserted that warlike preparations are being hurried faster than ever. There is a denial of the report that Spain is willing to submit to arbitration, and a repetition of the rumor that Castelar is about to be overthrown and replaced by Serrano as Dictator.

The returns of the Assessors in Massachusetts are nearly all in, and show a falling off in taxable property for 1873. The total valuation for 1872 increased nearly $200,000,000 over 1871, but there will be a falling off of about $125,000,000 for the present year, the causes of which are set down to the Boston fire, the failure of insurance companies, and the general decline in values. In real estate there is everywhere a gain, the totals from the cities showing $1,197,366,967 for 1873, against $1,198,520,019 for 1872. In personal property, however, the decrease is very large, as may be seen from the following figures from a few of the cities which are fair samples of nearly all: In Boston the loss is $15,695,650; Worcester, $503,266; Charlestown, $481,738; Lynn, $384,848; Newton, $926,129; Haverhill, $316,850; Gloucester, $250,513; and Newburyport, $11,560.

The Philadelphia Ring knows very well that if the special arrangements made by the Constitutional Convention for the next election are carried out their power is gone, and are taking measures accordingly to save themselves. Through one of their tools, they have prayed for an injunction to prevent any of the city's money being appropriated to the use of the Special Commissioners appointed by the Convention to conduct the election. In this way they hope to disable the Commissioners so that the election may fall into the hands of the corrupt Board of Aldermen, who have been so successful with past elections. The injunction is sought on the general ground that the Convention has transcended its powers. Judge Sharswood, to whom the application was made, deferred its consideration till next week.

The sedimentary politics of Kansas are again unpleasantly stirred by Gov. Osborn's appointment of Crozier to the vacant United States Senatorship. Crozier was Caldwell's attorney in the Congressional investigation last winter of the charges of electoral corruption. Caldwell saved himself from imminent expulsion only by resignation, and it is felt throughout his State that the appointment of his attorney to succeed him is a public affront and disgrace. The appointment is believed to be a piece of political huckstering. Crozier is to be made easy on the expiration of his term with the United States District Judgeship now held by the judicially-minded Delahay, and Caldwell, Crozier & Co. in their turn are to elect Gov. Osborn United States Senator. There are fourteen daily newspapers in Kansas. Thirteen of these denounce the action of Gov. Osborn as ill-advised and unfortunate. Among them are included the five daily papers of Leavenworth, the home of the Governor and his appointee.

The banking reforms proposed by the New York Clearing-House make no very rapid progress. A meeting of the Clearing-House was held yesterday and a new committee appointed to consider the proposed reforms, and reduce them if possible to a shape to please everybody. This action is interpreted in New York to mean that the attempt of the Clearing-House to assume legislative powers over the banks has failed, and that hereafter each bank will be left to manage its own business in its own way, and to abide the results. The question of interest on deposits and certification of checks is considered very exhaustively by the Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report. Alluding to the vicious practices and the demoralization of business and banking induced by the practice of paying interest on deposits, he says that the adoption in all the cities of the country of a regulation like that proposed by the New York Clearing-House would do much more good than can ever be accomplished by any legislation of Congress. What is really wanted, is a law applicable alike to all National and State banks, and this there is no prospect of getting. The Comptroller recommends the abolition of the tax on demand deposits, and an increase of the tax on deposits on which interest is paid, as a measure that will mitigate this evil. He gives the names of National Banks which have been placed in the hands of Receivers for their violation of the prohibition against certifying checks not secured by deposits, and promises to enforce the law with equal severity against all banks that offend in this way.

Judge Tipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, rendered a decision yesterday in the case brought against the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, charging them with gross mismanagement of the Company's affairs, and praying for the appointment of a Receiver. It appears from the evidence, as summed up by the Judge, that the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road was about $1,500,000, while the Morgan Improvement Company received, for rendering this service, about $4,000,000. Three Directors and the President of the road, who had been principally concerned in letting the contract to the Improvement Company, are shown to have been "let in" to its enormous profits for merely nominal considerations. It is also charged against these railroad officials that they made a ruinous contract (for the road) with the Barclay Coal Company, of which they owned a three-quarters interest; that they made an unlawful lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company; and that, in other respects, they were guilty of breach of trust. After reciting these facts, the Judge gave it as his opinion that there was no reason why the capital stock of this road should not be worth par value. He held that, if the Pennsylvania Company could operate the road, pay interest on $2,000,000 of first-mortgage bonds, meet current expenses, and leave a surplus to be applied to the payment of interest on the second-mortgage bonds, there was no reason why the Company, of its own motion, could not keep faith with its stockholders. It was therefore apparent that there had been a breach of trust; and the Judge felt justified in appointing a Receiver to take charge of the road until it can be ascertained who its stockholders are, upon whom must ultimately devolve the control of the property.

THE SUNDAY ORDINANCE.

Yesterday we printed an inquiry from Messrs. Kirchoff and Eckhardt, as to the power of the Common Council, without the consent of the State, to repeal that part of the license law which makes it a condition of the license to sell liquor that the saloon shall be closed on Sunday. The power of the Common Council in the premises is ample. The city charter provides that the Common Council shall have power—

> To regulate the selling or giving away of any ardent spirits, by any shopkeeper, trader, or grocer, to be drunk in any shop, store, or grocery, out-house, yard, garden, or other place in the city.
>
> To forbid the selling or giving away of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors to any child, apprentice, or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master, or mistress.
>
> To license, regulate, and restrain tavern-keepers, grocers, and keepers of ordinaries or victualing, or other houses or places for the selling or giving away of wines or other liquors, whether ardent, vinous, or fermented.

The power and control of the Common Council over this subject is complete. Acting under that power, it has in several instances and in several ordinances prohibited the sale of liquor, etc., and the keeping open of the saloons on Sunday. It has made Sunday-closing one of the conditions of the license itself. All these ordinances having been enacted by the Common Council, that body may as readily repeal them all.

There being, therefore, no room for controversy as to the power of the Common Council to repeal the Sunday clause in the license law and the other Sunday prohibitions, it is a pertinent question why the Common Council should not do so. If there was one thing more distinctly at issue than another in the late election, it was the Sunday ordinance. That issue was distinctly made months before the election; it was thoroughly understood by all voters, and every man who went to the polls or staid away on election day knew that the one ticket represented the Sunday laws and the other the abolition of such laws. Every man elected to the Common Council was elected on that issue. The people elected the anti-Sunday law ticket by a majority of more than 10,000. There can be no doubt of the popular will as expressed at the polls. Why, then, should not the City Council carry out the popular demand? What reason can they give for not doing so? We trust that there is no intention to resort to the cowardly and demoralizing policy of letting the objectionable law stand on the book without enforcing it. That policy is of all others the most despicable and unworthy. It is disgraceful to the city, and involves a persistent disregard of official obligations and oaths. Mayor Colvin must, upon his oath, execute the Sunday law as rigorously as Mayor Medill, Mayor Bond, or any other Mayor. The police will be under the same obligations to arrest, and the courts to fine and imprison, and the Mayor to revoke the licenses. If these laws be not repealed, we will have the old controversy all over again, and made perpetual. The refusal of the Mayor to enforce the law will render him liable to impeachment, and that its enforcement will be demanded there is no doubt. The Common Council cannot shirk this question, nor throw the responsibility on the Mayor. The Council was elected to repeal those laws, and they should take the responsibility.

The opening of the saloons on Sunday by no means involves the countenancing of disorder. If the public peace and order can be maintained in the saloons six days and nights in the week, they can be maintained on seven days equally well. It was the declared purpose of the People's Party to suppress the disorderly places entirely, and to leave the orderly and well-conducted ones free from Sunday molestation. Now let them do it. They will not find the supporters of Mayor Bond in the recent election whimpering at any honest, manly course they may take. But if they come short of their platform; if they proclaim themselves in favor of the Sunday ordinance but opposed to its enforcement, they will win respect from nobody, and breed a row in their own camp which will trouble them hereafter.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR-FEVER.

Gen. Grant's voice is said to be for war. He has reserved his declaration of it until the war spasm which seized a portion of the people abated. It is very evident now that the desire for war with Spain has not at any time taken a very strong hold upon the public, and what there was of it has pretty much disappeared. But just as the people are beginning to cool off, and are discovering that we have as yet no cause for war with Spain, Gen. Grant, if we may credit the dispatches, imparts to a Western Congressman that he is in favor of war; that he will make a strong statement of the Virginius case in his message to Congress, and that he would have declared war before this if he had not been restrained by the Constitution of the United States, which vests this privilege exclusively in Congress. Gen. Grant, it is well to remember, has generally been in favor of war. He is a soldier by profession, educated by practice and success to believe in war. Whenever any clash of authority has occurred in the Southern States since the close of the Rebellion, his first step has been to order the interference of United States troops, regardless of the merits of the conflict. This was his action in the Louisiana troubles, and it was pointedly condemned by the sentiment of Congress subsequently expressed. Immediately after the surrender of the Southern Rebels, he was in favor of going to war, in order to drive the French out of Mexico. The opposition of Secretary Stanton prevented the consummation of his desire, which might otherwise have been brought about through his popularity and influence at that time. He likewise wanted to go to war with Great Britain on the Alabama question, which was ultimately decided in our favor by arbitration.

There are, undoubtedly, many politicians having the ear of the President who look upon a foreign war as an avenue of escape from the doom which swift-coming events, and especially the financial crisis, are visiting upon their heads. A war would serve as a cover for the fraud and corruption which can no longer be kept from the people if their attention is not distracted by something as terrible as a clash of resounding arms. It would also serve to direct their thoughts from the hard times, and, perhaps, to restore in part the deceptive appearance of prosperity incident to the inflation policy which would naturally be adopted. Such a thought is at once selfish and wicked, but it has been entertained by certain leaders of the Republican party. Nevertheless the masses of the party, so far as can be judged from the tone of the press, are not for war; and however much the President may be in favor of it, members of Congress will be more likely to heed the voice of their constituents in the rear than that of Gen. Grant in the front.

ANOTHER REFORM FOR THE FARMERS.

We printed yesterday a statement of the lawsuit brought on the part of the People against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company It was made up from a gigantic copy of the original declaration in the case, which suggested even greater necessity for law reform than for railroad reform. The document covered 69 pages of large legal cap, closely written, and, if printed in full, would have occupied nearly an entire page of THE TRIBUNE. The work of copying it cost $17.50, and was cheap enough at that. The first count was worded as follows:

> For that, whereas, heretofore, to wit: On the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873, to wit: at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, the said defendant was a railroad corporation, organized under the laws of the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, and doing business in said State of Illinois, and that said defendant was then and there owning and operating a certain railroad lying wholly within said State of Illinois, running from Chicago, in the County of Cook, in said State of Illinois, to the City of Freeport, in the County of Stephenson aforesaid, and then and there doing business as a common carrier upon and over said railroad, and that afterwards, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, the said defendant, as such common carrier, at the special instance and request of Lewis K. Scofield and Loyal L. Munn, copartners, doing business at said City of Freeport, under the firm name and style of Scofield & Munn, carried and transported for said firm of Scofield & Munn, from said City of Chicago to said City of Freeport, upon and over said railroad, a large quantity, to wit: ninety-six tons of coal, the goods and chattels of said firm of Scofield & Munn then and there being, and that said defendant, afterward, to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, charged, collected, demanded, and received of and from said firm of Scofield & Munn, as and for the said defendant, toll and compensation for the said carriage and transportation of said coal upon and over said railroad, from said City of Chicago to said City of Freeport, in manner aforesaid, a large sum of money, to wit: the sum of $252.28, and that said sum of money so charged, collected, demanded, and received by said defendant of and from said firm of Scofield & Munn, for the carrying and transportation of said coal as aforesaid, then and there exceeded a fair and reasonable rate of toll and compensation for the carrying and transportation of said coal in manner aforesaid, in a large sum of money, to wit: in the sum of $100, and was then and there unjust, unfair, unreasonable, and extortionate, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said people of the State of Illinois, and thereby and by force of the said statute an action hath accrued to the said People of the State of Illinois to demand and have of and from the said defendant the sum of $5,000,—parcel of the sum above demanded.

This may be translated, with a complete and intelligible statement of the case, as follows:

> July 21, 1873, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, a common carrier, carried ninety-six tons of coal, belonging to Lewis K. Scofield and Loyal L. Munn, doing business under the firm name of Scofield & Munn, from Chicago to Freeport, Ill., and charged and collected for such service the sum of $252.28, which complainant charges to be an excessive and unreasonable toll by the amount of $100, and contrary to law.

There were twenty-six counts in the declaration, and every one of them repeated, with "damnable iteration," the inextricable mass of useless and harrowing verbiage contained in the first, which would perplex the clearest mind unused to legal forms, and which could be stated more lucidly and intelligently in five lines. There is no unusual verbosity in the present case, perhaps not so much as will be found in nine cases out of ten. In every paper of legal form,—in indictments, declarations, demurrers, pleas, answers, deeds, articles of agreement, etc., etc.—there is the same endless and confusing surplusage of words and phrases, repeated *ad nauseum*. Single sentences are dragged out to an interminable length, interlarded with execrable Latin and bastard French. These legal absurdities, which are the accumulation of whole ages of stuff and nonsense, have piled up until law has become synonymous with ambiguity, the courts clogged with slow and lumbering business, the records *enceinte* with senseless trash, and the expenses of going to law increased accordingly. A resident of Washington City was aggrieved, some years ago, at being called "a d——d nigger," when that title was one of supreme contempt, and, in applying for redress, presented forty-six counts, which set forth forty-six different constructions of the objectionable designation. In other words, he not only complained that he had been called "a d——d digger," but that he had been so called in forty-six different ways, each more objectionable than the other. This is an apt instance of the senseless and burdensome verbosity with which pleadings are loaded down under our practice at common law, long since abandoned by more progressive communities. This isn't the worst of it. This same flux of words, ordinarily used as a remedy for constipation of ideas, frequently serves the purpose of defeating justice. There was a famous lawsuit in New York, before the days of Law Reform in that State, which lasted a number of years, producing documents enough for a MS. library, and speeches enough for a session of Congress; and, when it had reached the Appellate Court, after years of time and thousands of dollars had been expended, it was decided by a majority of the Court of Appeals that the action had been brought *for trespass*, when it ought to have been brought for *trespass on the case*; consequently all parties had to begin *de novo*. In the meantime, the man who had commenced the action died. If a thief is indicted for burglary, and the indictment omits to state forty or fifty times that he committed the burglary *feloniously*, the indictment falls and the thief escapes. In a thousand different ways, too numerous to mention, the ends of justice are retarded and defeated by the senseless requirements of the antiquated legal forms still employed in this State. Various constructions of *Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce* are possible in Illinois which were abandoned twenty years ago in England where they originated, and Judge Bouvier required two huge legal volumes to merely define the perplexity of terms employed in our bungling practice.

We advise the farmers, when they obtain control of the Legislature, to undertake Law Reform at the same time they undertake Railroad Reform. In Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and many other States of the Union, the antiquated practice, with its jumbled technology and incomprehensible distinctions, has long since been abandoned, and a Code established which is designed to state the law and the facts in as clear and concise a shape as the best-informed legal minds could devise. The Code practice also abolishes the distinction between law and equity, which baffles the comprehension of ordinary minds, and yet demands an entirely different mode of procedure. The definition of a court of equity, or chancery, is a "court which administers justice according to the principles of equity;" which would seem to imply that an action at law does not secure equity. It is not necessary to penetrate the subtlety of the distinction, but only to recall that there are certain cases which must be brought under one form, and others under the other, that both have their inextricable labyrinths of technicalities and that it is fatal to get them mixed up. To abolish the distinction is to simplify the practice, and at the same time promote rather than impede the cause of justice. The object of a Code is (1) to bring all the statutory enactments, alterations, and amendments into a systematic and harmonious arrangement, and (2) to introduce into the system all the other rules recognized by the common, or unwritten, law. Incident to the latter is the purpose of dropping the accumulated synonyms and the tedious enumeration of details which harass all forms under the practice at common law, and substitute therefor a concise statement, setting forth the principle in the fewest possible words. Under our present practice, we always have the iteration and paraphrase, the intricacy and obscurity of the Freeport case quoted above; under a Code we would have a plain and matter-of-fact statement corresponding to the translation we have made of the legal form. The opposition of lawyers to the adoption of a Code is explained by the fact that a young lawyer who masters it stands on equal footing, as regards mere mechanical execution, with older lawyers who know it no better; while, under the present practice, an inferior lawyer of longer experience and greater familiarity with mere *form* frequently has an advantage over superior ability and better information in the *matter* of law. It is to the interest of the people that the reverse should be the case, and we call upon the farmers to give their attention to it, since the lawyers in this State have been repeatedly appealed to in vain.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN EVANSTON.

A flagrant act of injustice is being perpetrated every week in the staid and sober suburb of Evanston, which demands public notice and the adoption of immediate measures for its correction. The Northwestern University, located in that village, long ago threw its doors open to women and offered the same privileges to both sexes. It was announced that they would be on terms of equality; and, on the strength of such an announcement, the young ladies flocked to the University like doves to the windows. The young gentlemen enjoy absolute freedom,—that is, they are only obliged to keep up with their classes and to behave themselves like gentlemen. The two sexes having ostensibly the same privileges, the young ladies should only be obliged to keep up with their classes, and maintain a lady-like deportment. In place of this, the young ladies are compelled to go to a confessional once a week, and answer thirteen questions, many of them of the most exasperating character, which are furnished to them in the form of a printed blank, and to each of which they must write "Yes" or "No," as the case may be. Every week these young ladies must inform the Principal if they have devoted the entire time of their study hours to study; if they have left town without permission; if they have made or received calls without permission; if they have accepted invitations; if they have been out in the evening to the Post-Office or the depot; if they have been out with fewer than four in the company; if they have left their boarding-places without permission; if they have walked with any gentleman or accepted company to or from any place, or been at any time in the society of gentlemen except at a school exercise, without permission; if they have been quiet at all times; if they have extinguished their lights and retired at the proper hour; and if they have refrained entirely from whispering in classes, chapel, and at prayers. Humiliating and absurd as many of these questions are, especially to a girl of spirit, they find no special fault with any of them, except the one which catechizes them with regard to their association with young gentlemen, and to this they emphatically object. We submit, in their defense, that they have excellent reasons for so doing. It must be remembered that no restrictions are placed upon the young gentlemen. Consequently, the latter are very liable to walk home with the prettiest girls they can find, and to invite them out whenever they can get a chance. This is one of the weaknesses of human nature. It has been a custom of young gentlemen from time immemorial, and we presume it will be till the final trumpet blows. It is one of the relations of society, which is as inevitable as fate. Now, what is the young lady to do under such circumstances? She goes out on the street and meets a young gentleman whom she knows, or she is taking a stroll on the lake shore, enjoying the beauties of Nature, when the aforesaid young gentleman accidentally, of course, happens to be in quest of the beauties of Nature at the same time, and they meet "by chance, the usual way." What is more natural than that the young man, unless he is woman-proof, should offer his company, and that the two together should proceed to enjoy the grand expanse of the lake, the colossal majesty of the crib, and the distant white-winged vessels, dipping below the horizon? Every one knows that the solitary enjoyment of the beauties of Nature isn't a touch to its dual enjoyment, and besides this, the young man can't help it. He isn't responsible for wanting to share all this beauty with the young woman, nor for asking permission to walk with her and help her enjoy it also. The college regulations themselves recognize the impossibility of the young gentleman's acting any other way, by placing no restriction upon him. Now, we repeat, under such circumstances as these, What is the young woman to do? Is she to give the young gentleman the mitten? Is she to be impolite and rude to her friend? Is she to send him away miserable, and be miserable herself? There is another fearful emergency. Suppose the young gentleman won't take "No" for an answer, and insists upon walking with her and helping her enjoy the beauties of Nature. Is that her fault? Must she be subjected to a mortifying discipline for doing something she cannot help? We presume that, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the young ladies of this University are compelled to write "Yes" after the question,—that is if they are made out of the same stuff as other young ladies, and in every one of these cases the young men are to blame, although, of course, they can't help it, as they are human beings.

We submit, therefore, that the young ladies are in the right when they demand that this obnoxious question shall be removed from their confessional. If it is not, and if on that account their membership in the University is to be prejudiced, then it is only a simple matter of justice that the young gentlemen should be put through a confessional also, so that the boasted equality of the sexes in this institution may be a fact and not a myth. Let them also be compelled to say whether they have been out of town, whether they have made calls, whether they have walked with any ladies, whether they have been quiet at all times, and whether they have put out their lights and gone to bed at the conventional collegiate hour? In these days of anti-monopoly, there is no justice in making discriminations against the young ladies in this cruel style, especially in an institution which claims to bestow equal privilege. If the collegiate authorities will not rescind the obnoxious rule, or make it equally binding on both sexes, then the young ladies have the right to demand that when they violate it the proper parties shall be punished. As it stands at present, the rule is a petty humiliation, and places every young lady in a most mortifying position. If they have any spirit, they will continue to agitate and protest until this clear Woman's Right is conceded.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* devotes several columns to a statement of the condition of the tobacco crop, in which a very interesting development is made concerning the culture of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley. It appears from this statement that the culture has been so profitable that farmers have come to rely upon it as their main dependence for income, without any reference to the fact of glutting the market or a financial panic. The result is that they find themselves with two crops on hand, with little prospect of obtaining any market for it, and a probability of ultimately obtaining very low prices for it. In addition to this fact, there is the other unpleasant feature that the tobacco is ruining the soil for any other crops. The *Republican* says: "Perhaps 25,000 cases, containing from 325 to 375 pounds each, would be a tolerably correct estimate of the amount of 1872 tobacco in the possession of the farmers of New England,—this, in addition to the considerably larger quantity, including the tobacco on hand of previous years' crops, in the hands of local speculators, who abound in every considerable tobacco-raising town. Now, on top of this redundant crop of 1872 is piled the abundant one of this year, which, although at this stage its qualities cannot be positively predicted, yet promises exceedingly well, indicating a good proportion of wrappers, which will serve to restore the equilibrium somewhat disturbed by the deficiency of last year."

If the French Monarchists have failed in their purpose of seizing the Government of France, as seems to be the case, it is not because they have not tried, under McMahon's direction, to "legitimatize" all the departments and employes of the State. The extent to which this policy was carried may be inferred from the fact that the sergeants-de-ville were compelled to shave off their chin-whiskers, commonly called imperials. The French people have a way of magnifying little things into great importance, and the suggestion of a certain melody, or the style of a hat, or the cut of a beard may exert great influence over the political thoughts and actions. The French policeman, who would not have been recognized a few years ago without his imperial, has been compelled to sacrifice it as the last vestige of Napoleonism. The fact is, however, that, though the imperial has of late years been associated with Napoleon III. and his *regime*, it dates back a good deal farther, and might, with as much justice, be regarded as a symbol of monarchy. The fashion was first set by Richelieu, and before the days of the Bonaparte family it was known as royal instead of imperial. It appears that the Monarchists have not succeeded, in spite of the sacrifice of their policemen's beards.

A Scotchman, named J. K. Campbell, has been discovered at Chelsea, Mass., who has the faculty of seeing ghosts in the daytime and conversing with them. The seer is a common laborer, who earns his living by piling lumber on a wharf. He has had several conversations with Macaulay, Dickens, Byron, Shakspeare, and others, while engaged at his work, but not one of them has ever offered to help him pile lumber, or alleviate his condition by any material assistance. The most of the ghosts who accompany him, however, are of a very mischievous kind, and amuse themselves boxing his ears, pulling his coat-tails, sending cold chills down his back, and dispatching him on tom-fool errands. One of the number is a long, lean, lank, ugly woman, named Mary Ann, who has more than once thrown the unlucky Scotchman across the street as he was on his way home. She seems to have a special aversion to him which he does not relish; in fact, he does not seem to enjoy the association of any of the crowd; but is at present unable to devise any method of getting rid of them.

Disraeli, in a political speech made at Glasgow, on Saturday last, predicted a great struggle in Europe between the spiritual and temporal powers. It is not the first time, however, that the prophecy has been made. The Chevalier Bunsen, some years ago, and before the spiritual and temporal powers were arrayed against each other as they are now in Italy and Germany, made the same prophecy, and was laughed at both by theologians and politicians. The rapid antagonism of the two, however, since that time, and the recent events which have transpired in Italy, in the controversies between the Vatican and the Italian Government, in Germany between the Ultramontanes and the Old Catholics, and in other parts of Europe, all point to the same result, which must come sooner or later.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Legislatures of West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama are now in session, and each is confronted with the most serious aspects of State finance.

—The Legislature of California meets on Monday, Dec. 1, and will, in due time, proceed to elect a United States Senator for the term beginning in 1875. The San Francisco *Alta* (Grant organ) points out a way to defeat Gov. Booth for the Senate, by concentrating Republican and Democratic votes on Casserly; or, if that is not expedient, then by a union of votes to postpone the election two years. The *Alta* insists that there is room only for the regular Democratic and Republican parties, and that the intruding third party must be kicked out of bed. The *Alta* is, par excellence, the Republican party organ on the Pacific coast; and out there they don't call it, as here, before the elections, "the Republican *Anti-Monopoly* party," "the only true party of Reform," and that sort of stuff. Indeed, the *Alta* says:

> The present political fever will pass over, and Democrat and Republican will decide the fate of the country as before. Both the old parties can contemplate the postponement of the Senatorial election with satisfaction.

The Des Moines *Register* (Postmaster, and Grant organ) has been indulging in a like strain of talk, addressed to half-a-dozen Democrats in the membership of the Iowa Legislature.

—The Buffalo *Express* (organ), in an editorial lecture upon "Congress and Its Responsibility," speaks out: "The chief demand of the people is for honest government. This is plainly enough indicated by the results of the late elections." If, then, the absence of Republican majorities "plainly enough indicated" this demand, what would Republican majorities have indicated? Does the *Express* so soon admit that Republican promises are valueless?

—The official vote of Oregon for Congress (vacancy), this year, compares with the vote last year as follows:

Congress, 1873.		*President, 1872.*	
Nesmith, Opp.	8,194	Greeley	7,748
Smith, Admin.	6,123	Grant	11,820
Scattering	73	O'Conor	572

—The official vote of Massachusetts:

Governor, 1873.		*Governor, 1871.*	
Washburn, Rep.	72,183	Washburn	73,129
Gaston, Dem.	59,360	Adams	47,725
Oliver, Labor	391	Chamberlain	6,848
Ben Butler	181	Pitman	6,598

—In Menard County, Ill., the Farmers ran against the Democrats and spilled things; and now the Menard County *Democrat* discovers, with alarm, that—

> Since the late elections prominent members of the Grange in this county have declared that the Grange is a political organization, and that as such they intend to take the field next year for the election of Congressmen, legislators, and county officers. If what we have above stated is true of this organization, it is truly to be deprecated.

—In Clinton County, Ill., the Farmers beat a People's ticket on which Republican and Democratic leaders were combined, and the Carlyle *Union Banner* says:

> "Damnigger" has played out since the colored voters of Edwardsville went as a unit for the Democratic and Republican People's ticket, and were greeted at a grand banquet prepared for them by their new found "men and brothers."

—Logan County must be thoroughly organized by the next election, and we would suggest that a meeting be held some time in December, for the purpose of adopting a line of policy to be pursued in the future. The farmers of this county need no longer depend upon the politicians for assistance,—they have got to pull off their coats and go into the fight themselves. When a man resolves to do his work himself, it will be done. If the Reform Movement succeeds in this county, the farmers have got to take the lead.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Statesman.*

—Some of the organs, freighted with remnants of conscience, are devising ways for the repeal of the grab. . . . If Grant had any of that masculine common sense for which his partisans gave him credit, he would announce in his forthcoming message his purpose of atoning for his sin by refusing to take a penny of the ill-gotten gains while the country is in such a straitened condition. Although this is the merest dictate of propriety, it would be received with irrepressible satisfaction by the country and restore the General to some of his ancient popularity.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—There is a law of Congress that protects a person who has testified before a committee of either branch of Congress from conviction for any offense in relation to which such person has given testimony. Conkling, of New York, had this in view when he had Murphy, Leet, Stocking, etc., examined before a committee sent to the City of New York some time ago; his object was not wholly or mainly to have those bad men whitewashed, but to have them out of harm's way in the event of a change of rulers in this country, when all the suppressed facts would be brought to light. Throughout the country the same thing occurred, and is still going on. The present Congress being largely Republican, special committees will be the order of the day, the Standing Committee not being numerous enough to save the great number of Grant's appointees from prosecutions for their crimes. Frauds, corruption, peculation, stealing, and robberies is to-day triumphant in all official places.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

—From the beginning of the Cuban complication, the press dispatches from Washington have presented none but the worst features of the case, and often accompanied by warlike comments. Many of them read as if written in the interest of the Cuban bondholders, and it is quite likely they are. A considerable number of these bonds, issued by a parcel of adventurers a few years since, are held in Washington, and the holders would like nothing better than to have the United States, capture Cuba. The moment that happens, if it ever does, a powerful lobby will spring into existence to secure the payment of these bonds by the Government.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—It is worth observing that the cry for an instant war with Spain is strictly confined to New York City. It finds no echo in any respectable newspaper outside of this city. There is undoubtedly a strong desire everywhere to see the rights of our citizens and the honor of our flag thoroughly vindicated, but the people manifestly wish to have all the facts placed before them before plunging into war. There is no doubt that what is absurdly called the "country press" takes a far more sober and sensible view of this sudden difficulty than we find in some New York papers.—*New York Times.*

—It looks as if the Government, instead of taking counsel of its own wisdom and preserving the friendly policy with regard to Spain which has hitherto characterized it, has allowed itself to be infected with the excitement of New York and hurried into an unseemly naval panic. Active preparation for naval war is not the proper approach to a friendly nation, and a message of peace asking justice of a friendly power is not usually conveyed by a gunboat with shotted guns. The United States is permitting itself to be a tool of the Cuban filibusters.—*Hartford (Conn.) Courant.*

—It is the contemplation of the spoils that would be the result of war that induces these classes and others like them to clamor for it, and so conduct themselves as to involve the country, in spite of the Government, in hostilities. If the Government would turn its attention to these filibusters and punish some of them as they deserve, it would do a service to the country; for it is these speculators, adventurers, vagabonds, and bummers who have produced whatever there is of unfriendliness between this country and Spain; and who, if war becomes the result of this unfriendliness, have been the cause of it.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—Certainly our people do not want war merely for war's sake. We have had enough of bloodshed, enough of sorrow, enough of the innumerable and untold burdens which war imposes, without desiring anything more in that direction. . . . . It will be far more creditable to the Administration to make an honorable settlement without war, than it would be to enter into a bloody contest with Spain the end and far-reaching consequences of which would be beyond human comprehension. "Let us have peace."—*Burlington Hawk-Eye.*

BUTCHERY OF SWITCHMEN—A REMEDY.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 24, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Within the last few years, not less than four yardmen car-couplers have been killed in this place alone. The number who have been severely wounded or maimed for life in the same period are too numerous to name.

Many of these accidents proceed from two causes, both of which might be remedied. The first is the carelessness of the men. If they always kept clear of the track, they would very seldom be hurt. But, in stepping from one track to the other, they do not pay attention enough always to keep outside of the rail. This is an indispensable requisite, which the men alone ought to look after.

The other cause concerns the companies. In the hurry of coupling while running with the train, the men catch their feet in the "guard-rail," placed at the side of the main rail, which prevents the car-wheels from jumping the track as they pass over the frog. The guard rail is bent open at each end, and when the man catches his foot in it, extrication is impossible, as the wheels are upon him at the same moment. Where the frog is too short, the foot may be caught in the two rails which join up to it; but, as both of these are outside of the track, injury rarely results from it, if the man does not fall on the track.

If the railways would place a wedge-shaped wooden block, about 3 inches thick and a foot long in each end of the guard-rail at every switch in their yards, and conspicuously post orders for the men to keep outside of the rails, these accidents would be much less frequent. The block ought to slant so as not to trip when a foot strikes it, and be large enough to make it impossible to get a boot in it, while room may yet be left for the flange of the wheel.

The Legislature of this State has passed a stringent law requiring the boxing of tumbling-shafts to threshing-machines. A law requiring the guard-rail of railroad-switches to be blocked as above suggested is even more needed.

A very simple self-coupler has been invented, which, if adopted, would save many lives, and many more hands and fingers. It is simply a clapper swung at one end in the old-fashioned draw-head. When the pin is raised, the clapper falls, and holds the pin up till the link lifts the clapper as two cars meet in coupling, when the pin drops. The latter has a small cross-pin in it, which prevents its being drawn out from the head. If generally adopted, it would not only save many lives, but also many pins, that are now lost and thrown away. EMPLOYÉ.

SUICIDE.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 25.—Horace W. Myers, editor of the Corinne *Reporter*, formerly of Sawyer & Myers, publishers of the Salt Lake *Evening Journal*, committed suicide last night at Corinne, by taking laudanum. He left a letter to his mother saying he was tired of life. Financial troubles are assigned as the cause.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Credit Mobilier.

Judge Tipton's Decision in the Suit Against the Directors for Mismanagement.

He Finds Them Guilty of Breach of Trust and Appoints a Receiver.

History of the Litigation Growing Out of the Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—Judge Tipton, of the McLean County Circuit Court, gave his opinion in the celebrated case in which the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company are alleged to be fraudulently using the Company's assets and property. He has decided to appoint a Receiver for the road, which, of course, means an utter defeat for the Directors. He has not decided the question of whether the stock held by the Morgan Improvement Company is void, nor has he decided on the validity of the numerous bonds issued by the Directors. These questions he reserves till the final hearing. The opinion is a very lengthy one, and recites the facts and allegations in full. The following, however, is a fair synopsis of such parts of it as the public at large will care about reading.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Galena, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company was incorporated in 1867. Private citizens along the line subscribed to its capital stock about $30,000; 10 per cent of such subscription was paid in. Samuel H. Melvin, who was elected President of the road in October, 1869, went to Philadelphia for the purpose of interesting capitalists to construct the road. While he was in Philadelphia he submitted in writing to the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company the proposition in behalf of the Galena, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company in effect as follows:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ROAD AND THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

If the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company or constructing company in its interest will construct and equip the Gilmore, Clinton & Springfield Railroad in accordance with plans and specifications, the constructing party shall receive $6,000 per mile in the bonds of counties and townships along the line of the road, these bonds to bear 10 per cent interest, except $175,000, which bear 8 per cent interest. To further aid in constructing, equipping, and securing the right of way, the constructing party shall receive the Railroad Company's coupon-bonds to an amount not to exceed $25,000 a mile, which bonds will bear 10 per cent interest and be secured by mortgage.

THE LEASE OF THE ROAD FOR $1 PER YEAR.

He further proposed to lease the railroad when completed to the Pennsylvania for 99 years, at the rate of $1 per year, provided the lease could be made without prejudice to the rights of the parties owning the Company's bonds.

THE PROPOSITION AMENDED.

Mr. Melvin subsequently changed the proposition, in that he added the provision that the railroad would secure the right of way over the entire route, and provide suitable depot-grounds at a cost to the constructing party not exceeding $60,000.

THE MORGAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

was incorporated in Pennsylvania May 6, 1870, and, so far as the evidence in this case discloses, it was organized for the sole purpose of constructing this road. It had a capital of $500,000, divided into ten shares of $50,000 each. Fourteen days after its incorporation it entered into a contract with the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, of which the following is the substance:

CONTRACT BETWEEN THE RAILROAD AND THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The agreement recites that the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company proposes to construct a railroad from Gilman to Springfield, and that the Morgan Improvement Company agree to furnish the necessary funds for its construction on the condition that all contracts for labor, material, etc., must be approved by the Morgan Improvement Company, and all estimates of work done must receive the indorsement of an engineer selected by the Morgan Improvement Company, before payment is made upon them. The survey, location, and specifications to be subject to such modifications as the Morgan Improvement Company may desire. The iron rails, to be furnished by the Morgan Improvement Company, are to be of good quality, and weigh not less than 52 pounds a yard, with fish-bar connection.

The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Company are to pay the Morgan Improvement Company county and township bonds, in accordance with the proposition made by Mr. Melvin as given above. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Company are also to execute mortgage bonds on their road, to the amount of $3,000,000, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable thirty years from date, in Cairo, said bonds to be held in trust by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, and delivered to the Morgan Improvement Company, in accordance with a resolution of its Board of Directors. The Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company are also to issue to the Morgan Improvement Company certificates of stock for the remainder of the capital stock of the railroad not yet taken—$1,400,000, more or less—which stock was to be held in trust by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in like manner.

This contract is not to be binding on the Morgan Improvement Company if any change is made in the Board of Directors or officers of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad without the approval of the Morgan Improvement Company.

THE CONTRACT RATIFIED.

This contract was reported by President Melvin to a meeting of the Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad on June 7, 1870, and was ratified by the Board by the adoption of a resolution offered by the Hon. C. H. Moore. The contract price of building the road under this contract amounts to $4,000,000. The proof, however, shows the actual cost of construction and equipment not to exceed $1,500,000. The road was constructed and equipped by the Morgan Improvement Company, for which they received $398,000 of township and county bonds; $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, and $1,400,000 in the capital stock of the Company.

DIRECTORS OF THE ROAD BUYING IMPROVEMENT SHARES.

On Sept. 28, 1870, Melvin, Black, and Williams, three of the acting Directors of the road, and Melvin acting as the President of the Board of Directors, purchased three shares of the stock of the Morgan Improvement Company, for which they paid $10,000 in cash, and gave their notes for $40,000 each. The notes and cash were afterward returned to the parties, but each was required to pay about $3,000. It is insisted by the counsel for the complainants that it was contemplated and understood that they were to become stockholders in the Morgan Improvement Company when the contract was made; and that in any event the contract is void, and ought to be set aside, and a decree rendered for the complainant.

FURTHER MISAPPROPRIATIONS.

On Sept. 1, 1873, the railroad company issued to the Morgan Improvement Company $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, passed Jan. 17, 1872. One million dollars of second-mortgage bonds were issued for the purpose of paying for the equipment and shop-machinery, and were placed in the hands of Thomas A. Scott, Trustee.

DEALINGS WITH THE BARCLAY COAL COMPANY.

The next action of the Board of Directors complained of is the contract they entered into in behalf of the road with the Barclay Coal Company,—a company in which Melvin, Black, and Williams owned each one-fourth of the stock, being at the same time Directors of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad. This contract provides that the Barclay Coal Company shall have the right to furnish coal to the railroad company at a price specified in the contract, and at a special rate of transportation. The point first made is, that this contract is void; that Melvin, Black, and Williams were at the time stockholders in the Barclay Coal Company; and, second, that the contract is void as against public policy.

PROPOSED LEASE TO THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The bill further charges that the Directors were about leasing the road to the Pennsylvania Company; in violation of the laws of the State, and of the rights of the complainants.

LAND-GRANTS SAID TO BE STOLEN.

The amendment to the bill charges that large donations of land were made to the Company by divers individuals, to secure the location of stations; and that Melvin, Williams, and Black, and their confederates, did not take the title of this land to the railroad or any person expressly for its use; and charges that the lands were conveyed to Melvin, George B. Roberts, and Wood without expressing that they were in trust for the railroad company.

SUBSCRIPTION NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

The bill further charges that nearly $10,000, subscribed by the citizens of Clinton to secure the location of machine-shops at that point, has not been accounted for by the Directors.

DEMURRER OF THE DEFENDANTS.

To the foregoing facts the defendants, Melvin, Black, and Williams, demur. To the bill as amended, so far as it seeks relief in relation to the donation of the lands, and the moneys donated for the location of the machine-shops, and the contract with the Barclay Coal Company, they say that the corporation is the party that has been defrauded, if these allegations be true; and it, therefore, should be the party to seek redress; and that, if after proper exertions it had been found incapable of doing it, or had refused to do it, they might, perhaps, obtain redress by this proceeding.

To this the Court says that the complainants show that they are entitled to relief as against the defendants, or a part of them. The demurrer to the amendment to the bill is, therefore, overruled.

AN ANSWER TO THE BILL.

The defendants, Melvin, Black, and Williams, filed an answer to the bill, a synopsis of which was published several weeks ago.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Court then recapitulates the grievances complained of, and discusses at length the English and American law concerning the circumstances under which trust property will be taken out of the hands of Trustees who are mismanaging and fraudulently applying the trust funds. The modern doctrine and the theory of Illinois law is that railroads are public highways, created by the sovereign power of the State, and that the corporation is authorized, through its Board of Directors, to construct, equip, and operate the same as long as such Directory shall remain true to the trust conferred upon them by law; that they are so far public corporations that at the time of the construction of this road, and at the adoption of the present Constitution of Illinois, my property could, by vote of the county, town, or city, not only be converted into the capital stock of a railroad company against my will, but, by a like vote, I could be compelled to donate my property to the capital stock of a railroad company; and that the property of the corporation is a trust fund in the hands of the Board of Directors.

The townships that have become parties to this proceeding did not donate their bonds voted to the Company; but, on the contrary, they subscribed to its capital stock, for which they issued their bonds, dollar for dollar; and no reason is shown by this proof why the capital stock of this railroad company is not worth par value, if the cost of constructing and equipping the road did not cost to exceed $1,500,000, and the road has paid running expenses and interest on $2,000,000 since its completion. With the bonds voted along the line, and a loan of $1,000,000 upon the road, which ought to and would have constructed and equipped the road, the stock should be worth par to-day. I assume this fact upon the evidence in this record, that the Pennsylvania Company could operate the road, pay interest on $2,000,000 first-mortgage bonds, and the current expenses of the road, and leave a surplus to apply on the $1,000,000 income bonds intended to be issued in lieu of the $1,000,000 second-mortgage bonds now in the hands of Thomas A. Scott.

If it is true that the stock of this railroad company ought to be worth dollar for dollar, we are led to inquire whether it is proper to so manage such trust-property that the stock should become substantially worthless and incumbered with $3,000,000 of debt. The Company's books do not show the cost of construction and equipment, nor do the defendants deny the proof of complainants as to the cost.

Another thing which is apparent from the proofs is, that the Board of Directors are controlled by the Morgan Improvement Company.

The Court then proceeds to discuss other points of law in the case and to cite authorities which lead to the conclusion that the relief prayed for in this case should be granted, concluding as follows:

"The Court is of opinion that, under the circumstances of this case, it is proper to appoint a Receiver to take charge of and manage the said railroad, until it can be ascertained who its legitimate stockholders are, to whom the custody and management of said railroad should be committed."

Raising the Tax in Muscatine County, Ia., in Aid of the Western Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 25.—On Saturday last the Trustees of Bloomington Township, Muscatine County, allowed the Muscatine Western Railroad Company $10,000 more, on the sworn statement of the Engineer regarding additional items of expense in constructing the Road. This makes $130,000 in all paid in Muscatine County out of the 5 per cent tax to the Company. It is stated that the Construction Company propose to purchase all the property in Muscatine County, to be sold for the delinquent 5 per cent tax on the first Monday in December.

Financial Condition of the New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Road.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Road was held to-day in New Albany, to take measures to prevent the bankruptcy of the road. Reports were read showing that the Company's assets are above the liabilities about $2,000,000 at the present time. The amount required to complete the road is $2,591,321, with first mortgage bonds and uncollected subscriptions to meet it, amounting to about $4,000,000. The floating debt, for which the Company is threatened with bankruptcy, is only $184,516. After discussing the situation, a committee was appointed to call on the creditors and secure an extension of time from creditors, chiefly banks.

Verdict of $6,500 Against the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Nov. 25.—John Walter, administrator of the estate of Henry A. Nienan, who was killed at Clayton, Iowa, in a collision on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad last fall, obtained a verdict of $6,500 against the road to-day, in the Circuit Court of Howard County, where it was taken on a change of venue.

A New Trunk Railway Between the East and the West.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—By an arrangement of the Eastern Railroad of Massachusetts, the Portland & Ogdensburg and the Montreal, Chambly & Sorrel Railroads, a through trunk railway has been assured between the West and the Atlantic. The negotiations have been some time in progress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Nov. 25.—The inability of the contractor to get money has compelled a suspension of the work on a section of the New York & Boston & Montreal Railroad.

Injunction Restraining the Sale of the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day made perpetual the temporary injunction granted at Davenport last summer, enjoining Gov. Woodson from advertising for sale the Missouri Pacific Railroad to satisfy the State lien for some $8,000,000.

Injunction to Enjoin the Payment of Fraudulent Railroad Bonds.

OSWEGO, Kan., Nov. 25.—Proceedings to enjoin the payment of $89,000 Oswego Township bonds, issued to the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad, have been commenced in the Labette County District Court. The bonds were fraudulently obtained, and efforts are being made to sell them.

Pacific Railroad Litigation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Judge Barrett has refused to appoint Richard H. Brown and Benjamin C. Wetmore Trustees for the benefit of the bondholders of the first mortgage Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, on the ground of their connection "by blood and business" with the Company's officers.

The Utah Southern Railroad.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 25.—We have a grand celebration to-day of the completion of the Utah Southern Railroad to Provo.

POLITICAL.

The New United States Senator from Kansas—Newspaper Condemnation of Gov. Osborn's Choice—A Nice Little Scheme for Dividing the Official Spoils.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 25.—There are fourteen daily newspapers in Kansas, thirteen of which have squarely repudiated the action of Gov. Osborn in nominating Robert Crozier to the United States Senate. The only paper that defends the action of the Governor is the *Commonwealth*, of Topeka, edited by Postmaster Henry King. Public sentiment almost unanimously condemns the appointment as a Caldwell victory. Senator Ingalls left for Washington this afternoon. H. W. Gillett, at whose suggestion the Governor appointed Crozier, went with him. It is understood that Crozier is not a candidate for re-election, but that contracting powers agree to make him United States District Judge in Delahay's place, Gillett, Caldwell, Smith & Co. agreeing to aid Osborn in his election to the United States Senate. Crozier, it is understood, goes to Washington with Judge Delahay's resignation in his pocket, to be used in case it will do him any good. It is generally believed that Senator Ingalls had nothing to do with the appointment of Crozier, and that he, with the balance of the delegation, will not aid in carrying out the agreement which is so dishonorable to the State and nation. The members of the Legislature from Leavenworth County did not ask, and did not know, that the Governor intended to appoint Crozier. There is general disgust among all classes of citizens at the appointment except with the immediate personal friends of Caldwell. The five daily papers in Leavenworth, the home of Gov. Osborn and Robert Crozier, agree in denouncing the appointment as unwise.

The Anti-Kellogg Convention at New Orleans Appoint a Committee to Lay Their Grievances Before Congress.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The People's Convention to-day adopted an address and series of resolutions and adjourned subject to the call of the President. The session was harmonious. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens, Judge John A. Campbell, the Hon. Randall Hunt, Robert H. Marr, Horatio Ogden, and William B. Spencer be appointed a committee on the part of the people of Louisiana to repair to Washington and present their memorial for relief from the Kellogg usurpation, and the restoration of Louisiana to her rights and liberties as a free State of the American Union, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

Speeches were made by Gov. McEnery, and others.

Action of Southern Grangers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—A mass meeting of farmers and Patrons of Husbandry was held to-day. They resolved to plant only one-third of their crop next year in cotton, to favor cash payments, and declare their right to control the price of cotton.

THE PHILADELPHIA RING.

An Attempt Made by It to Control the Constitutional Election.

Application for an Injunction Upon the Election Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—Mr. James E. Gowan, the general counsel of the Reading Railroad, appeared before Judge Sharswood in nisi prius to-day, and moved that an injunction be issued against the Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention, and the City Commissioners, restraining them from using the public money to carry on the constitutional election. Mr. George W. Biddle, who, in conjunction with J. P. M. Newlin, represented the Convention Commissioners, expressed surprise that the motion was made, and wanted to know in whose behalf Mr. Gowan appeared. That gentleman said he

REPRESENTED TAX-PAYERS,

and gave their names as Francis Wells, Gibson Peacock, and Ferdinand L. Fetherston, of the *evening Bulletin*, Charles E. Warburton, of the *evening Telegraph*; and Hermanus Neff of the firm of King & Baird, who have been doing a great deal of ring printing. Mr. Biddle said he was glad to learn the names of the gentleman even at so late a moment. He might have unjustly guessed that great interests as well as small interests were involved. This indirect allusion to the Reading Railroad created

A LAUGH THROUGHOUT THE COURT.

Mr. Gowan said that there were no interests, great or small, behind the scenes, save those upheld by the names mentioned in the bill.

THE COMPLAINANTS SET FORTH

that they are tax-papers of the City of Philadelphia, and therefore interested in preventing an unlawful use of the public money; that the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention authorizing the Commissioners appointed by that body to hold the election in the city, and thereby requiring the city to provide for the expenses of such an election, was in violation of the act of the Assembly of April 11, 1872, calling the Convention; that the assumption of sovereign authority by the Convention was a false one; and that the pending election should lawfully be conducted the election officers appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

which was read to the Court by George W Biddle, was the notice given to the Commissioners of Election of this proceeding:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24, 1873.

Henry S. Hagert, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners:

DEAR SIR: Please notice that an application will be made to-morrow, at 10 a. m., before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at nisi prius, for an injunction to restrain the Board of which you are Secretary from holding an election on the 16th of December next, for the adoption or rejection of the proposed new Constitution. The only object of this proceeding is to obtain, as speedily as possible, a judicial decision as to the mode in which the election can legally be held; and also to determine whether the Convention is not bound to submit the judicial article to a separate vote. I take it for granted that the gentlemen who compose your Board will be disposed to facilitate, in every possible way, the object which my clients have in view. Very truly yours,

JAMES E. GOWAN.

MR. BIDDLE,

after reading the notice, said: "I state further, in addition to what I have already stated, before I sit down, that Mr. Henry S. Hogert is not Secretary of the Board of Election Commissioners, but one of the Board."

GEN. COLLIS,

City Solicitor, said: I cannot answer for what the City Commissioners will do, as I have had no opportunity of consulting between yesterday and to-day.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD

then remarked that he was the regularly sitting Judge at nisi prius. He had an intimation at Pittsburgh that such a motion would be made to-day, and had given the matter some thought and study. Nevertheless he could not violate his usual rule and hear the argument now, as he was not the proper person to address. Judge Gordon would hold nisi prius on Tuesday, and if all parties agreed he would adjourn the hearing of the argument to that day. The matter was of so much importance that he would notify his associates to sit with Judge Gordon, so that the whole bench could hear the argument.

Both Mr. Biddle and Mr. Gowan acquiesced in this arrangement, but the latter hoped that in the meantime the City Commissioners would respect the application that had been made to the court, and govern themselves accordingly. It is said by outsiders that Judge Read is very well pleased with this arrangement, as it will relieve him from a responsibility he did not care to assume.

RAFFERTY.

Third Trial of the Noted Chicago Murderer—The Testimony all In—Arguments and Verdict To-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Nov. 25.—The third trial of Chris Rafferty for the murder of Policeman O'Meara, of Chicago, was commenced before Judge Murphy at 10 o'clock this morning. To insure the getting of a jury a special venire had been issued, and 100 jurymen were in attendance. Fully two-thirds of them were examined before twelve acceptable men were secured. After the opening statements of Mr. Reed and Mr. Small had been made the Court adjourned. Upon reassembling at half-past 1 o'clock the witnesses for the prosecution were called and examined. Officers Scanlan and Bedell, and Dr. Miller were the most important ones. The defense called Sergeant Hood to prove that the warrant by authority of which the officers attempted to arrest Rafferty was irregular. The notes of the short-hand reporter, taken at the second trial, were admitted to prove that O'Meara assisted in the arrest, and also as proof regarding Rafferty's character. The testimony was all in at half-past 5 o'clock, when the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The attorneys state that their arguments will be brief, and it is expected that the case will go to the jury about noon.

SAGINAW LUMBER.

Report of the Inspector-General of Lumber for the Saginaw District—An Increase Over Last Year in the Amount Inspected of 750,000 Feet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 25.—From figures obtained from the office of the Inspector-General of Lumber for the Saginaw District, and which will be embraced in his annual report, the following, showing the total amount of lumber inspected under the law in this district during the past season, is given:

	Feet.
Uppers	21,157,089
Common	149,796,033
Culls	24,760,689
Measured (straight)	17,798,162
Total	213,511,973

This is an increase of but 750,505 feet over last year. The amount inspected under the law is less than half of the amount shipped from the river by water.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

An Appeal From Bainbridge, Ga., to the Mayor of Philadelphia—Great Destitution in the Former City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Mayor Stokley received the following letter this morning:

CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, BAINBRIDGE, Ga. Nov. 19, 1873.

Mayor Stokley:

DEAR SIR: The yellow fever is still raging in our city, but is on the decline slowly. All business has been suspended for months. I am in charge of the court and court records, and have remained all the while at my post. Our Mayor and his wife died last week. There is considerable destitution and embarrassment in our city. Can we, through you, get some aid from your citizens and city for our people? If so, telegraph me, and send the contributions to Messrs. Dickinson & Stigall, bankers, Bainbridge, Ga. Our people will appreciate a contribution from your city highly. I am, very respectfully,

F. F. HAMPTON,

one of the Relief Committee, and Clerk of the Supreme Court, Decatur County, Georgia.

Subscriptions will be received at the Mayor's office.

PHILADELPHIA FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—The City Controller's statement for 1874 shows estimated expenses of $12,676,754.14, an increase of $987,-482.62 exclusive of those for public buildings which are estimated at $1,437,956.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Council held last night, an ordinance appropriating $52,799.44 to the Board of Revision was ordered to be reported favorably.

The general tax-rate for 1874 was fixed at 2.10 and the special tax for public buildings at 10 cents. The loan bill of $1,110,000, for a bridge over the Schuylkill at Walnut street, was reconsidered and postponed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision in an Insurance Case in New York City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A decision of especial importance to holders of insurance policies, was rendered in the Supreme Court to-day by Judge Barrett, in the case of the People of the State of New York against the Craftsman's Life Insurance Company. He ordered that the Receiver hold the funds, the proceeds of securities deposited by the Company with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, and afterwards by order of Court delivered to the Receiver for distribution for the exclusive benefit of policy-holders in preference to the general creditors of the Company, and that the Receiver be allowed to use said funds to defray the expenses of such suits on policies against the Company as, in the judgment of the Receiver, should be defended, but defense is only to be made in cases where successful defense would increase the fund left for division among the policy-holders other than those who bring the suit.

A Clash of Jurisdictions Between the United States and State Courts—Judge Treat About to Commit Offending Parties for Contempt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—A case in which it is probable that there will be a clash of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Courts comes up in the United States District Court, in this city, next Saturday. The facts are these: The St. Clair County Turnpike Company erected a toll-gate on their road, at a point which afterwards came within the incorporated limits of East St. Louis, and the road became one of the streets of that city. Recently the toll house and gate were burned down, and, when the Company attempted to rebuild, the city authorities by force prevented them from so doing. A non-resident stockholder of the Company, in order to give the United States Court jurisdiction, prayed for an injunction, on the ground that the Company were doing nothing to protect his rights.

Judge Treat issued an injunction restraining the authorities of East St. Louis from interfering with them, either in the rebuilding or collecting toll. A citizen of St. Louis, living outside of the city, goes before Judge Singleton, of the State Court, and, upon a statement, obtains an injunction restraining the company from the collection of tolls; and now Judge Treat has issued his mandate, requiring all the parties to appear here next Saturday, to show cause why they should not stand committed for contempt. The case is regarded by lawyers as a very interesting one, involving nice points of jurisdiction.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court Regarding Special Assessments by Counties.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 25.—A private dispatch received here to-day from Washington, says the United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the United States Circuit Court for Iowa, in the case of Carroll County v. John Reynolds, relator, thereby confirming the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court, viz: That special assessments cannot be levied to satisfy judgments against a county for default on an ordinary county warrant.

MISSOURI.

A Much-Taxed State—The Poorer Classes Becoming Uneasy at the Demands of the Collector.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—Missouri is bound to collect her taxes if it takes the last pig, the last chicken, and the last feather-bed in the State. In 1861 the Republicans took hold of the State Government, finding the Commonwealth $36,000,000 behind hand. By a gradual process of reduction, $10,000,000 were taken from this burden in the next nine years. With Gratz Brown's election to the Gubernatorial office in 1870, extravagance again became the rule, and was carried to such an extent that land depreciated in many interior counties, causing not only a cessation of immigration, but an actual emigration from the State. The evil was aggravated by the lawlessness that prevailed in several locations. Between the two causes, population showed a decided decrease. The last Legislature, which was largely Democratic, increased the taxation to the utmost limit, and provided that not the slightest article of personal property should be exempt. The poor people of Missouri are just as much at the mercy of the law to-day as ever were the peasantry of Ireland. Thousands of men with families are out of employment, and, if they fail to pay their taxes, there is not a single article of household goods they can save from the clutches of the Sheriff.

Taxes in St. Louis have been coming in very slowly this fall. The city employes have been paid off in scrip, and the teachers in the public schools thus far have been paid but half their wages in currency, and been obliged to receive the rest in notes due in December. State and County Collector Charles A. Mantz has announced that he will carry out rigidly the law relating to the collection of taxes. The poor people of the city and State have already begun to show signs of uneasiness that may end in serious disorder. Meetings have been held in the interior to protest against the law, and last Saturday evening there was a gathering at Ellardsville, a suburb of this city, at which a strong feeling of indignation was expressed.

One or two instances will show the increase of taxation within the last two years. A clerk in one of the stores on Fourth street, on $250 that he made in 1871, paid $1.25. On $800 this year he pays $8.28, or an increase of over 600 per cent. Another clerk paid 75 cents on $150 in 1871, who pays this year on the same amount $4.69. The proportional increase is in all instances the same. Not less than 60,000 small tax-payers in St. Louis City and County are in the condition of the clerks mentioned. A Sidney Smith is wanted in Missouri.

DENVER.

The City Alive with Emigrants to the San Juan Gold Diggings—Formation of the Colorado Poultry Association—A New and Remunerative Branch of Agricultural Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.—Quite an influx of people from the East are now in Denver, en route to the San Juan gold-diggings in the southwestern portion of Colorado. Monday, a party of twelve persons from Lee County, Illinois, started for that section, with the view of engaging in agricultural pursuits. Another and a larger party will follow on a similar mission to-morrow, and several others who are now outfitting will go down next week. These people all have an eye to the heavy business which must necessarily occur next spring, by reason of the fact that the large influx of miners to the rich gold-diggings will make a great demand for farm produce, and at very profitable figures.

A meeting was held in this city this evening to perfect the Colorado Poultry Association, and establish an annual show of poultry. It is proposed to give an exhibition of the various grades of fowls late in the spring or early in the summer. The interest represented by the Association is rapidly growing in strength and importance. Many ranches, or farms, in the Territory are being exclusively devoted to the raising of chickens and turkeys, and the business is becoming very profitable. At present there are in the Denver market many turkeys, brought in for Thanksgiving sales, which will weigh over forty pounds.

CASUALTIES.

Two Persons Drowned.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—Yesterday afternoon F. M. Brandise and Emma Turner, agents of the Howe Sewing Machine Company, of this city, left here with a horse and wagon to deliver machines to parties near Shadesville in this county. While crossing Big Walnut creek the horse got beyond his depth and was drowned. The man and woman clung to the wagon for four hours, and although their struggles were witnessed by several persons on the shore, no very vigorous efforts were made to save them, and just at dusk they disappeared from sight and no doubt were drowned. Miss Turner's family reside in this city, but it is supposed that Brandise's family all reside in Germany.

Four Men Injured by a Cylinder Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—The head of one cylinder of an engine in the Cotton Compressing Company's works blew out to-day, seriously scalding Frank Oliar, John O. Newall, and another man, and breaking the leg of William McCue. The cylinder was 56 inches in diameter and 8½ feet stroke.

WASHINGTON.

Current Speculation in Regard to the Chief-Justiceship—Judge Swayne Believed to Be the Coming Man—Proposed Modification of the Bankrupt Law—Expedients for Increasing the Revenue—Loud Talk of High Tariff Men—An Increase of the Tax on Liquors and Tobacco to Be Pushed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The report that Justice Noah H. Swayne, of Ohio, will be appointed Chief-Justice, is again revived; and this time the breeze that brings the rumor blows from the direction of the White-House. Swayne's friends are entirely confident he will secure the prize. Judge Swayne has the oldest commission of any Republican on the Bench. Judge Clifford ranks him in the date of his commission, but he is a Democrat, and therefore not considered available. In case Swayne is promoted, there is every reason to believe that Judge J. S. Frazier, of Indiana, will be nominated to fill the vacancy. He is at present engaged professionally in the Treasury Department, and it is known that the President regards him as a man of unusual legal attainments and peculiarly well-fitted for the place on the Supreme Bench.

THE HON. A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

The sensation of the week in Washington is the arrival of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, who reached the city last night, and took a suite of rooms at the National Hotel. He has been besieged all day by a dense throng of old friends and admirers, and the curious of both sexes. His health is quite feeble, and he is very thin and worn, but his spirits are good and he converses freely and cheerfully with all who are admitted to his presence. He uses crutches, as he has done for five years past, and sits up in an easy chair. His hair has grown very white. Altogether, he does not have the appearance of a man calculated to endure the wearing excitement of the coming session, which promises to be one of the most prolonged and important sessions for many years; but his will is strong, his mind is clear, and he exhibits the spirits of a man in the best of health and eager for the fray. He is constantly watched by his body-servant and his private secretary.

REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

It is announced that Senator Morton will introduce a bill at the coming session, for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He regards the involuntary clause in the law, which it now contains, as opposed to the spirit of our institutions, and hurtful in the highest degree.

A HIGH TARIFF TO BE PUSHED.

The concession is made on all hands that the revenues must be increased, and the question is as to the method. The organization of Congress is a high-tariff organization. The Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means, and of the Senate Finance Committee, are high-tariff men. From all that can be gathered at present from Congressmen arrived and Treasury Correspondents, there will be little opposition to a return of the tax upon tea and coffee, and the Protectionists from all quarters will insist upon an increase of duty on metals, cotton, and woolen goods; and staple productions with an abolition of internal taxes, provided for by Schedule C, which includes taxes on patent medicines, cosmetics, soaps, perfumery, matches, bank checks, drafts, and orders. The revenue reformers and low tariff men will insist upon the increase being accomplished by maintaining, if not raising, the taxes and increasing the duties on all fancy goods and articles of luxury.

THE TAXES ON LIQUOR AND TOBACCO.

A strong persistent effort will be made to increase the taxes on spirituous and malt liquors, of all kinds of tobacco in all its various forms; but it does not meet with favor, it is said, except among those who can hold large stocks. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of Ways and Means, and all other officials who have anything to do with these matters, testify that our laws governing the collection of taxes upon these articles are working better now than they ever have before, and they desire no change. Letters are received daily from distillers, brewers, dealers, and others interested in distilled spirits and malt liquors, as well as producers of tobacco and cigars, expressing the utmost satisfaction with the workings of the Internal Revenue laws as regards their products. The only persons complaining are the druggists, who object to the annoyance of the proprietary tax on medicines and perfumery. Under these circumstances the disposition appears to be to let the Internal Revenue laws alone, as meddling with them is usually for the worse. As to raising the tax on spirits and tobacco, as is feebly suggested, no one appears to favor it.

MARRIAGE OF SENATOR THURMAN'S DAUGHTER.

The marriage of the Hon. R. C. McCormick, Delegate from Arizona, to Miss Elizabeth Young, eldest daughter of Senator Thurman, took place to-night. The wedding was not an extensive affair. The President and Miss Nellie Grant, the British Minister, Mrs. Secretary Fish, Secretaries Belknap and Richardson, and Attorney-General Williams, with a few of the personal friends, were present.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PARDONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Seth Hudson and James A. Patterson, convicted in the United States District Court of New York of depositing unlawful circulars in the mails, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, have been pardoned by the President.

THE ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The President's message will not be printed in advance of its transmission to Congress. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be printed, but not distributed, before the message shall be sent so Congress.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican Congressional caucus will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, for the selection of candidates to be voted for on Monday in the organization of the House.

FIRES.

At Sturgis, Mich.—Loss, $5,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGIS, Mich., Nov. 25.—A fire broke out at 10 o'clock last night in Reed's brick block, in the grocery store owned by T. C. Newhall. The inside of the building and the stock was totally destroyed. The loss is $5,500; covered by insurance. Several thieves were arrested while in the act of stealing goods that had been moved out of adjoining stores.

In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A boiler exploded to-night in the bookstore of A. L. Bancroft & Co., Market street. The flames extended from the engine-room to the furniture store of Henries & Co., damaging it to the extent of about $10,000. During the fire James McGinn and two boys were suffocated nearly to death, but were got out and taken to their homes. It is feared that the man will die.

At Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 25.—The elegant family mansion of M. P. Harris, located near Waverly, was consumed by fire a day or two since. The loss is probably $6,000; insured for $3,000.

In New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The residence of Mrs. H. D. Dickson, Magazine street, was burned to-day. Loss $20,000.

CLEVELAND.

The New Lake Tunnel Has a Bad Break in It.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—When the connection between the two sections of the Waterworks tunnel was made about two months ago, it was thought that the work was substantially finished, but in clearing out that portion of the tunnel which was filled with sand, it has been found that the earth had washed away under the tunnel, and the brickwork had settled from two to six feet, causing a bad break. It is not known how far the break extends, as the shore end has not yet been cleaned. The trouble begins at a point 3,500 feet shorewards from the crib. It has been decided to make a detour around the break by constructing 500 or 600 feet of new tunnel. This will delay the completion of the work for some months.

ART IN GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Forrester opened the Art Exposition, in this city, this evening, by an address upon Free Masonry. The Exposition has been well attended, and the exhibition of articles is good. The hall will be filled before to-morrow at noon, with articles that came in to-day, too late for exhibition. If the weather remains good, the remaining days of the Exposition will be well attended. Thanksgiving will be the closing and the best day of the Exposition.

CANADA.

Alarming Spread of the Small-Pox—Newfoundland Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 25.—Between sixty and seventy cases of small-pox are reported in this city, only twelve of which are at the hospital. A man who died from it the other day received a public funeral, and hence the disease has spread. It is also reported to be spreading in several provincial towns and villages.

HALIFAX, Nov. 25.—At the recent election in Newfoundland, fourteen Government and thirteen Opposition members were chosen. The House meets in January.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Nov. 25.

Bark Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Clara Parker, Buffalo, coal.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gazette, Manistee, lumber.
Schr James C. King, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Bay City, salt.
Schr John Miner, Sheboygan, lumber.
Bark Pensaukee, Saginaw, salt.
Bark Peshtigo, Ford River, lumber and salt.
Schr W. S. Crosthwait, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED............Nov. 25.

Prop Fountain City, Mackinaw and Pine River, 75 brls flour and sundries.
Stmr China, Buffalo and Erie, 32,500 wheat, 500 brls flour, 1,050 bags seed, 450 bales hay.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Oconto, 17 brls beef, 7 brls pork, 40 brls apples, and sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 11,000 bu corn, 1,700 brls flour.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—PASSED DOWN—Props Montgomery, Caldwell, Alaska, Antelope and barge; schrs Annie Vought, Mystic, Hattie Johnson, Dick Somers, Higgie & Jones.
PASSED UP—None.
WIND—West.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Prop Milwaukee; schrs Mary Perew, James Sawyer, Willis Keller, W. S. Crosthwaite, John Hutchinson, Nassau, Hartford, Hippogriffe.
PASSED UP—Prop N. Mills.
WIND—West.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$250,000!
$100,000!
$50,000!
$25,000!
$17,500!

Are only a few of the prizes to be given away at the Fourth Grand Gift Concert, at Louisville, on the 3d day of December next. In addition to these large fortunes, which will enrich ticket-holders, there are

Ten Gifts of $10,000 Each!
Thirty Gifts of $5,000 Each!
Fifty Gifts of $1,000 Each!

And a still larger number of smaller prizes, the whole aggregating

$1,500,000!

Tickets must be purchased this week. All information of this immense scheme can be had of the Chicago Agents, J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

Samaritan's Gift,

SAMARITAN'S GIFT, SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

A positive cure in from 2 to 4 days. Sold at 24 Lake-st. and 183 West Madison-st.

FURS.

FURS!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Will offer, this week, still further attractions in Ladies', Misses', and Children's FURS. Elegant Sealskin Sets, warranted genuine London Dye, from $25 up; handsome Mink Sets from $18 up; and a complete assortment of all the fashionable Furs of the season at prices to suit the times.

In addition to the above we desire to call attention to a variety of Gents' Seal Caps, Gloves, &c., &c.; also, Fur Lap Robes, in Wolf, Bear, Fox, Hair Seal, Colored and Natural Beaver, Buffalo, &c., all of which we offer at our usual low prices.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR

The Best Made Set of Harness,
The Best Made Side Saddle,
The Best Boot and Shoe Work,
And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM:
197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST.,
CHICAGO.

MEETING.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

FINE CLOTHING.

REMEMBER OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR IS Marked Down 20 Per Cent!

This is the best stock of CLOTHING in the West, all goods being made expressly for city retail trade, and at our present prices, offers bargains greatly superior to other stocks now displayed for retail buyers. An examination of goods and comparison of prices will demonstrate the bona fide nature of this offering.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
State & Madison-sts.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

PANIC PRICES!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

OFFER

The following among Hundreds of Special Bargains now selling at corner

Madison and Peoria-sts

DRESS GOODS.

On the centre tables, greatest bargain ever offered 60-cent goods for 25 cts yard.
English Merinos, 35 cts. yard.
French Merinos, 50 cts. yard, worth $1.
All-Wool Serges, 40 cts. yard.
All-Wool French Cashmeres, 87½ cts yard.
All-Wool Empress, 75 cts. yard.
Lyons Roll Poplins, 62½ cts., half price.
Yard-wide Printed Cretonnes, 12½ cts. yard.
A good line of American Prints, 8 cts. yard.

FLANNELS.

Cantorbury Shaker Flannel, 12½ cts.
Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.
Good White All-Wool do., 20c, 35c, and upwards.
Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.
Fine All-Wool Fancy Shirting Flannels, 40 cts., formerly 65.
Fine All-Wool double-width Shirting Flannels, 75 cts., formerly $1.25.
Red Opera Flannels, 25 cts. yard.
Great bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Lines of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 25, 45, 65, 75 cts. and upward—great bargains.
Heavy Cassimeres for Men's wear, 65, 80, and 90 cts.
A large lot of heavy dark Scotch Cassimeres at $1.00, well worth $1.50.
Heavy Black Waterproofs at 75 and 85 cts.
Navy Blue Waterproofs.
Great bargains in Black Beavers and other Cloakings.

CORSETS.

French Wove Corsets 40 cents; would be cheap at 75c.
Regular $1.50 French Wove Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are warranted best shapes and qualities, and to be the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Hose, 18 cts., half price.
Ribbed Merino Hose, White and Colored, 12½ cts. pair.
Regular-Made White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.
Children's Fancy All-Wool Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Children's Scarlet and White Merino Hose, 20 cts.
Rich qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 65c.
Men's colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.
Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.
Children's Knit Leggins, 25 cts. pair.

GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.
"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.
Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.
Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.
Assorted lot Ladies' and Children's Winter Gloves, 25 cts. a pair.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.
Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REED, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The indications of improvement in business and of returning confidence in all parts of the country continue to increase. In the West, the movement of hogs, cattle, grain, lumber, etc., is up to the full carrying capacity of the railroads. Trade in this city has scarcely ever been better at this season of the year than it is now. In New England every day witnesses the resumption of work by the manufactories, and though the iron manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania is still depressed there is a returning confidence in the early restoration of activity to even that branch of industry. Money is also becoming more abundant in all the financial centres of the country. In this respect the same reports of returning confidence and an increasing supply of money come from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, as well as the cities of the West. In regard to the prospect for an unusually abundant money market in January and February, we attach much importance to the fact that the horde of chronic borrowers who, last winter, were carrying an enormous load of railroad bonds, which they could not sell, but were borrowing money on them from day to day in New York, have been forced entirely out of the market by the panic. Whatever loanable capital there is in the market this winter will seek employment in safer and more conservative investments, and for all legitimate purposes the rates of interest are likely to be low.

In this market there is not much change in the money market to note from day to day, but that the supply of funds is steadily becoming larger, and that it is being circulated more rapidly is apparent.

The supply of New York exchange is gradually increasing, though the demand for it is still so large as to prevent much decline in prices. Sales were made between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium.

"ELASTIC CURRENCY" ABSURDITIES.

It seems to be one of the fatalities of the Comptrollership of the National Currency that all the incumbents of that office become afflicted with a mania for starting a system of redemption of National Bank notes in greenbacks at New York City. If greenbacks were being redeemed in specie, or were worth par in gold, the system of redemption would establish itself, but as long as they are not, there is no sense in trying to get up an artificial movement of greenbacks from all parts of the country to New York, to be there swapped for National Bank notes of the same value. Redemptions of bank notes in the kind of funds promised in the face of the notes are simply the daily proof to the public that the notes are worthy of confidence, and that the issuers are able to pay as agreed. Now nobody doubts that the National Bank notes will be redeemed in greenbacks; there is the most conclusive assurance of this in the fact that the Treasurer of the United States holds United States bonds to a much larger amount than the notes, and that these bonds are pledged for the redemption of the National Bank notes. We say, therefore, that there is no sense in the notion of starting this artificial swapping of National Bank notes for greenbacks. Nevertheless the crotchet of starting such a useless rotation seems to take possession of every Comptroller of the Currency. The former Comptroller, Mr. Hulburd, had no room in his head or his reports for much else. According to the telegraphic foreshadowing of Comptroller Knox's forthcoming report, he, too, has caught this financial measles, and devotes a good deal of space to the discussion of the advisability of amending the National Currency act so as to oblige the National Banks throughout the country to pay ¼ of 1 per cent premium in greenbacks for all of their notes that may be delivered to their redemption agent in New York City; this at least is what his proposition amounts to. As nobody else has ever made such a proposition, except a few unscrupulous speculators in New York, who would like something to make some forced and artificial concentration of currency in that city to stimulate stock speculation, we see no excuse for an officer of the Government becoming the champion of such an idea as the *artificial* redemption of National Bank notes in greenbacks, an artificial movement of currency back and forth between the East and West when there is nothing in the exchange market to warrant it. It is argued in behalf of this "playing at redemption," that it would make the currency "elastic," because at certain seasons of the year it would cause the return of the National Bank notes to the issuing banks. But we think it would be much more likely to cause an accumulation of legal tenders in New York City. As far as imparting "elasticity" to the volume of the currency is concerned, it would be about as intelligent a device as it would be to print the currency on strips of india rubber. The fact is, that much of the talk and many of the propositions made by the officials at Washington about what is called an "elastic currency" are so absurd that in spite of the grave importance of the subject they provoke laughter. The volume of currency, to be "elastic," as it is called, must change; the aggregate volume *in existence* must be greater at some seasons than others. But the volume of our currency is now *fixed* by law at $356,000,000 of greenbacks and $354,000,000 of National Bank notes; it is therefore unreasonable to expect that anything will make the volume of currency elastic until banking is made free. Free banking, without any increase of the greenbacks, will soon make redemptions of bank notes, in either greenbacks or specie, unavoidable. *This kind of redemption*, and nothing short of it, will make an elastic volume of currency.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114⅝	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¼	109
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110¼	110¾@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	113¾@114
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	114	114½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	114¼
10-40s	107¾	108¼@108½
U. S. 5s (new issue)	108¾	109¼@109¾
U. S. currency 6s	109⅝	110⅛@110⅜
Gold (full weight)	109	109½
Gold coupons	109	109½
Eastern exchange (counter rates)		par.
Gold exchange	....	109¼
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	....	107½@108¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money closed at 7 per cent gold.

Sterling was heavy and lower, at 7@7¼ for sixty days, and 8¼@8¾ for sight.

The customs receipts were $329,000.

Gold closed at 109⅜, after selling at 109⅜@109⅝. The advance to the latter rate was caused by the report that the Secretary of the Navy was visiting the Navy-Yard and hurrying work on vessels of war.

Loans were at 3-64@1-32, and 1@7, gold. The final rate was 7 per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $260,000.

The clearings were $48,000,000.

Governments were quiet and steady.

State bonds were nominal.

The railroad and miscellaneous speculation was strong and higher at an advance of ⅛ to 3¼ per cent until late in the day, when a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ per cent took place. At the final close there was a steadier feeling again. The volume of business was large, particularly in Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash, and Northwestern common. The buoyancy in stocks was occasioned by a telegram from Washington to the effect that both the President and Secretary of the Treasury would recommend to Congress that the $44,000,000 reserve be made part of the permanent circulation of the country, if the reserve should be heavily drawn upon this week; also to a report that the Grinnell matter has been privately adjusted. The transactions in stocks between 10 and 2 o'clock were 144,000 shares, of which 26,200 were Western Union; 20,000 Union Pacific; 5,000 Wabash; 4,600 Northwestern; 8,100 New York Central; 19,000 Lake Shore; and 7,800 Ohio.

The Chairman of the Clearing-House Association has appointed the following new Committee, and the report of the old Committee of Nine will be referred to them: W. H. Kitchen, Park Bank; H. F. Vail, Bank of Commerce; D. C. Hayes, Union National; Richard Berry, Tradesmen's; George W. Duer, State of New York; John Castree, Irving; James Buel, Importers & Traders'; F. Chandler, Mechanics' Banking Association; C. M. Jordan, Third Avenue National; and C. H. Schreiver, German American.

Sterling, 7¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115	Coupons, '67	114¼
Coupons, '62	109	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	109¼	New 5s	109¼
Coupons, '65	110¼	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	109¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, new	35
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	80	St. Paul pfd	57
Western Union	64½	Wabash	43¾
Quicksilver	20½	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	87½	Ft. Wayne	89
Wells Fargo	63½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	58½	Terre Haute pfd	20
United States Ex	58¾	Chicago & Alton	92½
Pacific Mail	30½	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
New York Central	89¾	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
Erie	43¾	C., C. & C.	66
Erie pfd	68	C., B. & Q.	91
Harlem	112	Lake Shore	71¾
Harlem pfd	113	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	79½	Union Pacific stocks	21¾
Northwestern	47	Union Pacific bonds	79½
Northwestern pfd	67½	Central Pacific bonds	91½

Rock Island (ex. div.)	90¾	Del., Lack. & West	92¼
N. J. Central	93	B., H. & Erie	1⅜
St. Paul	32½		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Nov. 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wabash av, 19 2-5 feet n of Thirty-second st, w f, 19 2-5x91½ ft, with brick building, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $9,500.

Michigan av, 124 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25x178½ ft, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $3,300.

Thirty-fifth st, 27 ft e of Prairie av, n f, 26 4-10x123 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $5,000.

Calumet av, near Thirty-sixth st, e f, 165x124, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $16,500.

Calumet av, e f, 165x124 ft, n and adjoining the above, dated Oct. 29; consideration, 16,500.

Forest av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 45x124 ft, dated July 15; consideration, $4,500.

Milwaukee av, 72 ft n w of Holstein av, s w f, 44x100 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $2,600.

West Madison st, 90 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $8,000.

Bismark court, 213 ft w of Rucker st, n f, 21½x60 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $500.

Kroger st, e of and near Racine av, s w f, 50x100 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $1,800.

Southport av, 81 ft s of "B" st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $750.

Ogden av, 150 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,000.

Laurel st, n of Thirty-fifth st., e f, 30x119 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $725.

Lot 81 in Block 7, Sheffield's Addition, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $800.

Lot 31, in Scott's w ½ w ½ Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 2 to 5, in Foss' Block 3, Ashland Second Addition, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 35, in s ½ Block 54, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $425.

Lot 10, in Block 2 of Miller's n e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $1,150.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7 and 8, in Block 6, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 13 and 14, in Block 23, Ravenswood, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 55, in Prout & Colman's part s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 35½, in Block 2, of Montgomery's part, n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $675.

Lot 51, in same block, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $675.

Lot 21, in Hurford's n w ¼ n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 6, in McKeever's resubdivision, n ½ Lots 23 to 26 of Dobbin's n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $7,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	11,918	7,403	4,634	4,455
Wheat, bu	96,030	47,610	32,118	27,977
Corn, bu	33,705	57,220	692	18,457
Oats, bu	37,450	36,360	27,516	37,624
Rye, bu	2,512	3,972	744	693
Barley, bu	22,690	26,760	4,398	6,300
Grass seed, lbs	48,873	27,460	20,636	41,435
Flax seed, lbs	94,500	103,100	....	92,730
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	58,600	40,000	49,870
Cured meats, lbs	210,250	163,800	1588,824	445,061
Beef, brls	....	....	476	298
Pork, brls	....	66	4,455	7,247
Lard, lbs	7,360	8,730	653,504	550,600
Tallow, lbs	34,020	17,730	42,050	30,000
Butter, lbs	59,920	63,370	35,988	3,680
Dressed hogs, No	204	82	58	235
Live hogs, No	35,892	19,052	5,793	2,672
Cattle, No	1,556	1,852	507	720
Sheep, No	229	474	....	200
Hides, lbs	153,811	155,248	160,900	35,300
Highwines, brls	221	....	65	90
Wool, lbs	58,429	281,247	19,792	55,000
Potatoes, bu	10,230	1,120	300	70
Lumber, m feet	5,445	5,745	1,427	1,754
Shingles, m	4,840	2,020	284	1,068
Lath, m	125	550	55	84
Salt, brls	4,500	4,085	3,799	1,753

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,214 bu wheat; 3,346 bu corn; 1,357 bu oats; 1,454 bu rye; 2,951 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 157 cars wheat, 33 cars corn, 16 cars oats, 8 cars rye, 22 cars barley. Total, 236 cars, or 87,000 bu.

It is suggested that those "stone-boats" were used to carry the stone for the new foundations of the Hough Elevator. Of course, it was proper to register them, as their cargoes went under the house if not into it.

The report of the Committee appointed to consider certain alleged elevator irregularities will be acted upon to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in special session of the Board of Trade, in the small hall. There should be a full attendance.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, but generally strong, the smaller volume of business being due to the fact that offerings were light. The subjoined statement shows that our stocks of grain are worked down to a very low point, for a speculative market. There is plenty here to meet a consumptive demand, as it is well known that the receipts of winter always exceed the shipments, but the quantities on which option trading are based are very small. Of the grades of No. 2 we have now only 66,403 bu wheat, 561,317 bu corn, 123,744 bu oats, 36,699 bu rye, and 179,723 bu barley. Total, 967,886 bu, worth only $594,935 all told. To this should, however, be added the higher grades of wheat and corn, as Northwestern wheat and yellow corn have already been delivered on contracts for No. 2. Yet even this addition will not swell the total to a large sum. This is a good thing, as it will tend to keep prices up this winter to a much higher point than would have been possible on large stocks, with a tight money market and an active packing season. There is thus little grain left to go round among the speculators, and the article is quoted scarce. To this is added the probability of an increased demand for grain to take the place of some of that locked up on the Erie Canal. Some of that will undoubtedly go forward to New York, if not by water, then by rail; but that portion which is now west of Utica will scarcely be moved to market before spring. Probably not much less than 1,000,000 bu of wheat and 1,200,000 bu of corn will be thus held back, and considerable quantities of other more perishable produce—as apples and potatoes—will be destroyed by the frost. The New York papers allege gross mismanagement of the Erie Canal, stating that the attendance on the locks is insufficient, and that the water has been allowed to run much lower than usual.

The news to-day from the canal was far from encouraging, the weather continuing bad. The prospect of a war on Cuban account is growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less." So that few apprehensions on that account were felt in produce circles to-day. The markets were strong from the force of home circumstances, which is exactly the reverse of the usual course of events at this season of the year.

The dry goods market presented a fair degree of activity, and was quoted steady and firm. Orders, while mostly for moderate amounts, make a liberal aggregate, and our leading jobbers report their sales fully as large as at the corresponding period last year. In the market for staple and fancy groceries there was a reasonable amount of trading at rather firmer prices than prevailed at the close of last week, though coffees alone were quotably higher. Sugars, syrups, spices, and rice are selling freely, and are held at very full rates. There was a good demand for the different grades of butter, and former rates were pretty generally realized, though some dealers reported the market a trifle easier. Cheese remains quiet at steady rates. No new features were noted in the fish market. Dullness still prevails, and quotations are little better than nominal. In the market for foreign and domestic dried fruits there was a good degree of animation, and the prevalent feeling was firmer. Canned goods continue inactive, orders being restricted to small lots, just to supply current wants. Prices, however, remain firm, owing to light stocks. There were no new features to note in the leather, pig-iron, tobacco, coal, and wood markets, quiet prevailing all around, with prices generally in buyers' favor. The oil trade was quiet, save for carbon and lard oils, both of which met with a large demand. The latter is tending higher.

The lumber market was again rather quiet, and, as regards prices, without especial change. Cargoes afloat sold slowly at the old figures. Metals were quiet and unchanged. The iron trade is dull, and the market not particularly firm. The demand for drugs and chemicals shows a slight improvement as compared with that of last week, and few changes were reported. Citric acid was a trifle higher, while gum camphor and one or two other articles were easier. Wool and broomcorn were quiet and a little better than nominal. The hop market was without particular change. Consumers are buying occasionally, usually on time, but for currency concessions are made. The demand for hay is improving and timothy is firm. A further advance in hides took place to-day, due to the continued competition among local dealers. Seeds were quiet and unchanged. The supply of dressed poultry was excessive, and prices were weak and irregular, with only a light local demand. Game was steady.

Lake freights were lifeless, and the season of navigation may be regarded as practically closed. Only one vessel was reported to-day, to carry a cargo of wheat to Erie, on through rate to New York (about 30c). We note that the St. Lawrence and Erie Canals are virtually closed for the season, the efforts to reopen the latter being fruitless so far, with the prospects bad for weather this week. Ice has formed in the St. Lawrence so thickly as to force the laying-up of steamers in Montreal.

Highwines were quiet and ½c lower, in sympathy with an easier feeling in New York, the latter being understood here some time before it became known through the public dispatch. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89½c per gallon, at which figure the market closed nominally steady.

Dressed hogs were quiet and firm. The receipts yesterday were 204 head, but not more than 20 per cent of these were reported sold; 12 at $4.75, and 30 at $4.50 per 100 lbs.

Provisions were active and stronger. New mess pork advanced 25@37½c per brl, and lard and meats averaged 5@10c per 100 lbs higher. The receipts of hogs were again very large,—they come in so numerously as to astonish many of those even who have the greatest faith in the ability of Chicago to meet the requirements of any situation. Prices did decline 5@10c per 100 lbs on the live animal; but this made no difference in the demand for products, which was more lively than ever. There were a good number of orders on the market, the holders of which seemed to be limited less than is usual; and the packers were not free sellers, except at an advance—indeed some of the packers were said to be buying product. Orders have been kept back till the market should seem to have touched its lowest point, and now they are rolling in very rapidly, causing a buoyant feeling all around. English houses are taking hold freely, anticipating that low prices will enormously stimulate consumption. We note, too, that some of our local operators who got caught on the short side have filled in at a loss, and are now going long in the hope of recovering the lost grip. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $12.30@12.35; do seller December, $12.35@12.40; seller January, $12.75@12.80; seller February, $13.20@13.25; prime mess pork, $11.25@11.50; extra prime do, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.25@7.30; do, seller December, $7.25; do, seller January, $7.50@7.55; do, seller February, $7.75@7.80. Green hams at 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 8@8½c. Green shoulders at 3½c; rough sides, 5⅜c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅛c; do short clear, 5⅜c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅛@4⅜c for shoulders, 5⅞@6c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do. $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@19.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅛c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (new) at $12.37½; 500 brls do at $12.30; 100 brls do at $12.25; 200 brls do at $12.20; 500 brls do at $12.00; 1,000 brls do seller December at $12.37½; 500 brls do seller January at $12.80; 1,000 brls do seller February at $13.30; 500 brls do at $13.25; 1,000 brls do at $13.20; 250 brls do at $13.00; 600 tcs lard at 7½c; 350 tcs do seller January at 7½c; 30,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 100,000 lbs do at 3½c; 20,000 lbs part salted shoulders at 4⅜c; 200 boxes do at 4½c; 40,000 lbs green rough sides at 5⅛c; 60,000 lbs short ribs at 6c; 700 boxes do at 6⅛c; 2,200 boxes long and short clear, part seller December, at 6c; 200,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7½c; 360,000 lbs do at 7c; 40,500 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅞c; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8½c; 100 tcs do at 8½c; 200 tcs do at 8c.

Flour was more active, and a shade firmer at yesterday's prices. Exporters entered the market about noon, and took up all the offerings made at these figures, which were $5.25@5.75 for good spring extras, while local dealers took the higher grades to a fair extent. Stocks are small, but receipts are on the increase. Bran was in good demand, and firm. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras at $7.75; 100 brls do (Macoupin Star) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Wis.) at $6.25; 150 brls do at $6.00; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $5.80; 100 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.62½; 200 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 150 brls do at $4.50; 2,500 brls do on private terms; 50 brls superfines at $3.00; 100 brls do at $2.75; 50 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 4,225 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $12.50 on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½	@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.00
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	2.37½	@ 3.00
Buckwheat do	4.25	@ 4.50
Bran	8.25	@ 9.25
	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was active, in proportion to the offerings, and decidedly stronger. Liverpool was quoted strong, and New York was firm, in sympathy with a high gold premium, and in consequence of the continued obstruction in the Erie Canal. Our receipts were smaller, and there was a good shipping demand, which absorbed all the offerings and caused a further advance of ½c per bu. The greatest strength was, however, in options, which averaged 1½c higher than yesterday. This was due principally to the fact that our stocks in store are very small,—only about 300,000 bu of all grades, of which not more than 66,000 bu are straight No. 2, and 152,000 bu are Northwestern do, available for filling in contracts. This caused quite a brisk demand from the short interest, many of whom had calculated on a falling off in the shipping demand several days ago, and an increase in our receipts, which would weaken the market in their favor. There was no particular excitement, but all that was offered for next month was taken willingly, and this occupied the attention of operators almost to the exclusion of any further option. Seller December opened at $1.02, declined to $1.01⅞, advanced to $1.04, receded to $1.03½, rose to $1.04⅜, and closed easier at $1.03⅞. Seller January sold at $1.04@1.06½, and seller February at $1.08. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.04⅜@1.05¼, and closed at $1.05, with a preference of about ¼c for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10@1.12, closing at about $1.11 for straight and $1.11½ for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.01, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.10½; 2,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.12; 2,400 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 6,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05¼; 57,200 bu do at $1.05; 5,000 bu do at $1.04⅞; 4,400 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.05½; 1,600 bu do at $1.05¼; 5,600 bu do at $1.05; 8,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.01; 1,200 bu do at $1.00; 2,000 bu rejected at 95c. Total, 98,600 bu.

Corn was less active, and quite strong, averaging fully 1c per bu higher than yesterday. The trading was principally speculative, there being very little demand for shipment. Hence cash corn was relatively lower, buyers taking hold of it only when they could get it at prices which would pay them to carry into next month or January. Corn was quoted dull in Liverpool, but was firm in New York, owing to the lock up on the Erie Canal. Here the receipts were very light, only 33 cars being inspected in this morning, and the stocks are worked down to a low point. These facts brought out an active speculative demand, which was mostly to fill shorts, but there were several operators anxious to invest in the more deferred options, a further advance being among the certainties if our receipts should keep down to their recent volume. It now looks likely that the short crop will tell upon our market a good deal earlier than was expected even by the friends of an upward movement. Seller December opened at 40½c, advanced to 41½c, fell back to 41c, rose to 41⅝c, and closed at 41⅝@41⅞c. Seller January sold at 41⅞@42⅛c, closing at 42⅛c. Seller February averaged about 2c above December, and seller May sold at 49c. Cash No. 2 was slow at anything above 40⅝c for regular, and closed firm at 41c for winter receipts. High mixed closed firm at 41⅛c, and rejected strong at 40c for new receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu high mixed at 41⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 41¼c; 20,200 bu No. 2 at 41c; 7,400 bu do at 40⅞c; 14,800 bu do at 40½c; 5,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 4,800 bu rejected at 40c; 4,000 bu ear (new) at 40c, delivered at Stock-Yards. Total, 59,000 bu.

Oats were more active, and about ¼c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, especially as the stock in store was much less than generally expected, while New York was stronger. The demand was chiefly for December delivery, from the short interest, at 32@32⅜c, closing at 32⅜c. Regular No. 2 was in fair demand at the same range. Seller January was quiet at 32¾@33c, closing at 32⅞c. Rejected was strong. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 at 32⅜c; 7,200 bu do at 32¼c; 6,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 32⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 32c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 33c; 600 bu do at 32⅜c; 600 bu rejected at 30½c; 600 bu do at 30c; 600 bu by sample, white, at 35c; 1,200 bu do at 36½c, delivered. Total, 38,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½@1c higher, being in fair demand and very light supply, while the stock in store has been reduced to a very small volume. Sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 66c. Other grades were lifeless.

Barley was dull, at the same general average as yesterday, No. 2 being easier, at $1.30@1.32, while No. 3 was a shade stronger, at 94@95c, both closing at the inside. Seller December sold at $1.35 for No. 2 and 95c for No. 3. The stock in store was large, as compared with that of other grain, and some holders felt discouraged at the prospect of a light demand this winter. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at $1.32; 4,000 bu do at $1.31; 4,000 bu do at $1.30; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 95c; 800 bu do at 94½c; 2,000 bu do at 94c; 1,200 bu rejected at 81c; 1,600 bu do at 80c; 3,200 bu do at 78c; 200 bu by sample at $1.45; 500 bu do at $1.40; 800 bu do at $1.30; 1,600 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 800 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.42; 400 bu do at $1.32, delivered. Total, 28,500 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 22, 1873.	Nov. 15, 1873.	Nov. 23, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	1,229	1,228	2,126
No. 3 winter	310	310	1,509
Rejected winter	....	279	
No. 1 spring	7,051	11,138	41,252
No. 2 spring	66,403	146,944	230,971
No. 3 spring	35,777	57,687	95,205
No. 1 N. W. spring	20,398	58,456	5,835
No. 2 N. W. spring	151,839	192,838	13,461
Rejected spring	18,291	25,075	29,278
No grade spring	....	239	329
Total	301,298	494,194	419,996
CORN.			
White	4,504	4,502	2,551
Yellow	31,688	31,688	10,628
No. 1	60,237	65,970	
High mixed	154,865	204,806	155,272
No. 2	561,317	870,233	346,127
Rejected	63,728	79,992	24,516
No grade	4,833	2,434	
Total	882,172	1,265,557	539,154
OATS.			
No. 1	6,200	9,270	3,826
No. 2 white	40,666	43,375	
No. 2	123,744	200,653	546,204
Rejected	53,088	55,673	22,679
No grade	1,538	1,538	1,516
Total	225,236	310,509	574,225
RYE.			
No. 1	1,607	1,608	4,791
No. 2	36,699	56,609	124,064
Rejected	389	389	
No grade	100	100	4,706
Total	38,796	58,706	133,561
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	
No. 2	179,723	180,166	111,964
No. 3	179,530	192,793	100,176
Rejected	41,485	51,695	46,579
No grade	....	....	415
Total	401,194	425,110	249,134

Total of all kinds of grain, 1,848,696 bu. There is a decrease, during the past week, of 192,896 bu wheat, 382,385 bu corn, 85,273 bu oats, 19,910 bu rye, and 23,916 bu barley. Total decrease, 705,380 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 25—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmly held; buyers hold off. Cargoes of corn stiff. Cargoes of wheat on passage strong. Extra State flour, 32s. Liverpool—Extreme views of holders of wheat prevents business. Corn dull at 34s 6d. Extra State flour, 30s 6d.

ERIE CANAL.

Dispatches received by the Commercial Department Western Union Telegraph Company, from Utica and Rome, N. Y., say the Erie Canal is virtually closed for the season. Weather cold, snowing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special from Probabilities says: "Lower temperature on line of canal all the week." Grain on canal—Wheat, 1,600,000 bu; corn, 1,400,000 bu; oats, 470,000 bu; barley, 310,000 bu; rye, 89,000 bu.

WHEAT TRANSPORTATION.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register*, of the 19th, indulges in some curious figuring, for a portion of which the types are probably responsible. During the first three weeks of this month the freight from Chicago to Buffalo was only about one-half of 15c per bu. The *Register* says:

Wheat is now quoted in the New York market at $1.33 for Chicago No. 2. In Iowa it is about 50c on an average. The average transportation to Chicago is 23c. The charge at Chicago passing through the elevator is 1¾c. From Chicago to Buffalo it averages 15c. At Buffalo elevators, or transporting to canal-boats, 1½c. Through New York canal to New York, 12½c. This makes from the railroad station in Iowa to New York 55½c. If the transportation on the Western end of the line was as cheap as the balance in proportion to the distance, there would be 13c per bu saved to the farmers of Iowa. Even this amount would be $2,600,000 on 20,000,000 bu.

Europe now wants 150,000,000 bu of wheat. To transport this would require 5,000 ships of 1,000 tons capacity. The world has not so many ships to spare, consequently freight to Europe is now high. Wheat in other years has been taken from New York to Liverpool for 5c per bushel. It is now 30c, and all the ships are engaged with full freight up to January. Counting the warehouse and elevator charges at New York, 3c per bu, we have as the transportation cost of a bushel of wheat from Central Iowa to Liverpool 88½c. The price of this wheat in England is from $1.65 to $1.70 for No. 2 Chicago. This makes a difference of $1.08 between Marshalltown, Iowa, and Liverpool, England. Add to this 7 per cent, the difference between American greenbacks and English gold, and there is now $1.00½ difference, leaving a profit of only 31½c per bu to the shipper.

LATEST.

Wheat was active in the afternoon, and advanced 1c for December, selling at $1.04½@1.04⅝ seller December, closing at $1.04⅝, and $1.06@1.06¾ seller January, the latter closing at the outside; $1.07 was bid for cash, and $1.06½ seller the month. Corn was in fair demand and ⅝c higher, selling at 41⅞@42⅝c seller December, closing at 42¼@42⅝c, and at 42¼@43c for January, closing at the outside. Mess pork sold (2,000 brls) at $23.20, seller February.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, CHICAGO, 9:30 p. m.—Sales, 1,000 tcs lard, cash, at 7⅜c; 300 tcs lard, cash, at $7.30; sales of green hams, 15 lbs average, at 7½c; 4 cars dry salted shoulders at 4⅜c, loose.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

ALCOHOL—Was easier; quotable at $1.79@1.84.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice beans were in light request. Other grades and peas were dull. We quote: Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand-picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BAGGING—The bagging market has not changed in any essential particular since the date of our previous review. Extreme quiet still prevails in all departments, and values have not been subjected to any material fluctuations. In sympathy with the firmer tone of the market for the raw material there is a more confident feeling among holders of cotton seamless goods, but until there is some improvement in trade there is not likely to be any decided advance in prices. Stocks are not large, and are steadily held at the annexed quotations: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—The market is very quiet, only a few orders having been received from manufacturers, who are buying only to meet current necessities; and there is the usual light retail trade. Quotations are without alteration, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dullness continues to reign in this market. The customary number of small orders are received each day, but the stringency of money and the advent of winter has put an end to all extensive building projects for the present. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50. New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $5.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Another week has passed without bringing any very pronounced change in the situation of this market. The receipts continue very liberal for the season, but the outward movement, together with the local consumption demand, have proved sufficient to well nigh absorb the daily receipts and stocks are but little larger than on the date of our last weekly review. Whatever accumulation there may have been was confined to the poorer sorts, the supply of good to choice qualities no more than equaling current requirements. In addition to a fair demand for the New York and Boston markets there has been some inquiry for shipment South and West. Roll butter is now coming in pretty freely, but if sweet and of good color, and put up nicely, ready sale is found for it at 23@26c. Poor roll sells at 16@18c. We quote prices steady as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 18@26c.

CANNED GOODS—Under this head there is nothing new to report. Only a moderate amount of sales has been accomplished during the past week. Orders were numerous enough, but the amounts called for were uniformly small, buyers showing no inclination to "stock up" in advance of current requirements. Prices in the meantime remain firm, the fact that supplies at all distributing points are unusually light inducing a confident feeling among holders. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@	2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@	3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.50@	3.75
Strawberries, 2 lb., new	2.75@	3.00
Raspberries	2.25@	2.50
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.10
Tomatoes, 2 lb., new	2.00@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	1.75@	2.00
Corn, Elgin, new	2.25@	2.50
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@	3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.75@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@	2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@	1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@	2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@	2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@	4.25

CHEESE—There is still an absence of any appearance of activity in the cheese trade, orders, as heretofore, being restricted to small lots, just to meet current requirements. In the meantime prices rule very steady, they not having varied more than a ½c within the past four weeks. Stocks here are being increased some, but they are still much lighter than in former seasons at a like period. We continue to quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices have not changed during the past half dozen days, and, at their present low range, may be considered steady and firm. Some improvement in the demand for soft coals is reported, but anthracite remains dull. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $10 50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand for pork barrels continues urgent, and, with only moderate arrivals, the market is firm at a further advance to-day. Tierces were in moderate request, with ample offerings. No change was reported in stock or other manufactured work. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 350 pork barrels at $1.60; 1 car do at $1.52½.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—We note a slight advance in citric acid, and a decline in gum camphor and one or two other articles. Business appears to be improving. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.45	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafoetida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	60	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	30	@	35
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, cone, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.25	@	6.75
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—Fresh packages have been in moderate local request, with prices ranging from 23@24c. Pickled lots were in liberal supply, and slow at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Prices are a little stronger than last week, and there is also a slight improvement in the demand, though dealers are generally pretty well supplied. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 58@73c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In this department of trade the past half-dozen days have developed no new features deserving of mention. Business is stagnant and may be expected to continue so until after the holidays, and in the meantime no material fluctuation in values need be looked for. Stocks have recently been augmented and they are now in better shape than for many weeks. The following quotations are for the present simply nominal: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The changes since our last review in prices of goods coming under this head have been confined to an advance of 15c per box in layer raisins; a reduction of 1c in citron and raspberries, and ½c in figs and prunes. Other goods in the list have ruled comparatively steady. Apples and peaches are moving more freely, and are firmly held. Raisins, prunes, and, indeed, most other fruits, are meeting with a better inquiry than at any previous time since the beginning of the panic, and a better and more confident feeling pervades the general market. Currants are in active request, and are firm and advancing. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 10@11c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.90@3.10; raisins, Valencia, new, 10½@11c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Domestic fruits have met with only a light local demand, and, being plentiful, prices have ruled easy, except for choice winter apples, which are firm. Lemons, oranges, and California fruits have been in moderate request, and steady. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@12.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $8.00@10.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Nothing more than fair activity has prevailed in the grocery market during the past week, but the aggregate distribution shows a respectable increase in comparison with several of the preceding weeks, and the general tone of the market is unquestionably firmer than on the date of our last review. Sugars, syrups, and spices are now moving freely, and are firmly held. During a greater part of the week coffees were extremely dull, with prices unsettled and easy, but to-day there was developed a decidedly firmer feeling, and prices took an upward turn to the extent of a ½c. Candles have declined a ½c, and cloves are 1c higher. With the above exceptions, the quotations of a week ago remain unchanged:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 25½@26c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@24c; roasting do, 22½@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@26½c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9½c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8½@8½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 39@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5@6c.

HOPS—The market is still quiet. Brewers are buying only for immediate consumption, and generally on time. For cash, prices are shaded more or less. The following quotations are based on cash sales: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@42c.

HAY—The market has been moderately active during the week, and trade on the whole is improving. Timothy is firm, and the lower grades have advanced 50c per ton. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The offerings continue light, and prices have each day advanced, until to-day 9 and 10c was paid. The advance appears to be due to local influences, there being no reported change in the markets elsewhere, and the leather trade is still dull. For this latter reason local tanners have bought only to meet their immediate wants, leaving the buying to dealers, who, it is understood, have been bidding over each other from day to day, thus forcing prices up. Following are the prices current to-day: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8½@9c; part cured, 7@8c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 9c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market is dull and easy. We continue to quote:

Iron	3 5-10@	4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅝	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Dullness still characterizes this market, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still a feature of the market. No very decided changes have taken place in values, and we quote as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	75@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Since our last weekly review there has been no change in this market worthy of note. Trade is light at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8,40, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 30c; planished copper, 40c; do. cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5½c.

NAILS—Were in moderate request at the annexed prices: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged as follows: Manila rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Since our last weekly review few changes have taken place in this market, a ½c decline in carbon being the only alteration in prices worthy of note. The general trade is very quiet, carbon and lard oils alone showing any activity. Lard oil is firm, with an advancing tendency. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 16c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15c.

PIG-IRON—This market remains inactive and weak, but is without quotable decline. The following prices are being more or less freely shaded all around: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand is limited, and quotations are for the present simply nominal:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00
Fancy brands	9.00@10.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.00
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c
In bladders	3½@4c

POTATOES—Were in continued good demand and firm at $1.05@1.10 for Peachblows and $1.00@1.05 for Peerless in car-lots delivered. The former sell out of store at $1.15@1.20. Frozen lots brought 50@70c, according to condition.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed poultry has been coming forward very freely during the past half-dozen days, and in the absence of any shipping demand and only a light local trade stocks have steadily accumulated, until with the heavy receipts to-day they are excessive. Retailers are beginning to buy some for the Thanksgiving trade, prices being unsettled and in their favor, but the market is comparatively very dull. Game has been in moderate supply, and prices for chickens, ducks, quails, and partridges have ranged higher. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $2.50@3.00; common do, $1.00@2.25; ducks, dressed, $3.50@3.75; geese, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 8@11½c; prairie chickens, $3.50@3.75; partridges, $3.75@4.00; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, $1.50@1.75; mallard ducks, $3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 10@11c; hams, 12@14c; do carcases, 8c; antelopes, 11c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SALT—Continues active and firm at the prices previously given, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C. $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—The market has been rather quiet and prices have not changed materially since last week. Timothy sold at $2.25@2.60, the outside for very choice seed. Flax at $1.55. Clover is in light stock and steady at $4.50@5.60. Hungarian quotable at 60@65c; and millet at 50@55c. Buckwheat is scarce and firm at $1.10@1.15.

TEAS—There has been a noticeable increase in the demand for teas,—since the agitation of the question of restoring the duty begun,—and the market exhibits a somewhat firmer tone, though as yet there has been no pronounced advance. This year importations have been unusually light, and holders seem confident that higher prices will prevail. Following are the quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 50@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade continues rather quiet, and values are not subjected to any material fluctuation, ruling comparatively steady as follows:

TOBACCO—Met with only a moderate demand, and was unchanged in prices. We repeat our list, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is dull, and prices are weak and unsettled. Slabs have recently declined 50c per cord. We quote: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The condition of this market is substantially the same as for the past few weeks, that is inactive and nominal:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	36@38c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@26c
Super and extra pulled	24@27c
	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were unchanged. Below are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	....
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	....
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35	....	....
Charleston	77	1.54	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30	....	....

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	Wool, per 100 lbs.
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	$1.60
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	1.50
To Boston	.90	1.35	1.70

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.,) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,556	35,892	229
Tuesday	2,000	44,000	1,000
Total	3,556	80,892	1,229
Same time last week	3,055	58,594	1,349
Week before last	3,709	33,384	990
Shipments were as follows:			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	507	5,793	....

CATTLE—There was but little change in any of the features of this market. Buyers, of whom there was less than an average attendance, seemed to take little interest in the traffic, and, notwithstanding the comparatively small supply of cattle on sale the feeling was much depressed. Reports of lower prices in New York, Albany, and Buffalo deterred shippers from engaging in active trade, and, aside from the purchases of Morris, Waixel & Co., no considerable amount of stock was taken on Eastern account. Butchers operated to a fair extent, and a few small lots were taken by feeders, but the combined purchases of the different classes of buyers reached only about 1,000 head, or less than one-half the number on sale. The range of prices paid was from $2.00@2.50 for inferior natives and common Texans, to $5.00 for choice shipping beeves, with most of the sales within the range of $3.00@4.35. Some of the best droves were sent East on owner's account, but, if advices from below are trustworthy, the chances are that the stock so shipped will not sell at enough advance on Chicago prices to pay freight charges. The market closed exceedingly dull, and weak, at the quotations given below.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.20@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	good steers	1,291	$4.62½
10	cows and heifers	1,152	3.50
18	cows	1,027	3.15
80	good steers	1,284	4.25
43	good steers	1,498	4.75
23	fair steers	1,129	4.75
25	cows	1,015	4.45
12	extra corn-fed Texans	1,216	3.25
16	good steers	1,227	4.75
15	choice steers	1,347	4.60
90	Texas cattle	1,107	3.00
25	good steers	1,249	3.75
17	good steers	1,344	4.20
19	fair steers	1,131	4.35
35	fair steers	1,038	3.87½
33	good steers	1,291	4.15
39	Texas steers	1,137	4.30
126	good steers	1,221	3.30
14	choice steers	1,453	4.75
80	good steers	1,337	5.00
67	good steers	1,279	4.30
33	good steers	1,299	4.30
16	butchers' cattle	1,023	4.35
18	cows	992	3.12½
			2.80

HOGS—To-day's receipts were estimated at about 44,000, making 80,000 since Saturday, against 58,594 for the same period last week, and 54,357 for the corresponding period last year.

Trade opened briskly this morning, and continued uninterruptedly active to the close, but the effect of the overwhelming receipts was visible in lower prices, the market gradually "softening" until a reduction of 10c was suffered. That, under the pressure of the immense receipts of the past two days, the depreciation in value was not much more severe, is mainly attributable to the unusual activity characterizing the demand for the product, and the further sharp advance in prices, mess pork selling to-day at $12.30@12.35 cash,—an advance of about 40@50c since Saturday. Early sales were effected at $3.70@4.05, or at substantially the closing prices of yesterday, but later in the day $3.60@3.95 bought the same qualities, and the market closed weak at that range. Many remain in the pens awaiting buyers, and should to-morrow's receipts prove as heavy as is generally anticipated, sellers will no doubt be called upon to make further concessions. We quote closing prices at $3.60@3.65 for common; at $3.70@3.75 for medium, and at $3.80@3.95 for good to strictly choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
43	397	$3.95	62	199	$4.00	256	192	$3.90
51	346	3.90	49	340	3.90	144	343	3.85
39	396	3.90	93	329	3.90	135	319	4.00
59	260	2.75	48	351	3.85	120	188	4.00
51	303	3.75	85	357	3.75	44	349	3.85
45	357	3.95	49	341	3.90	78	233	3.85
46	293	3.82½	105	280	3.80	97	341	3.85
46	346	3.95	65	156	4.00	62	290	3.80
45	351	3.80	59	203	4.00	99	311	3.80
70	211	3.70	83	327	3.80	53	274	3.85
148	338	3.90	48	316	3.80	169	222	3.77½
70	214	3.87½	48	320	3.80	94	322	3.80
65	290	3.80	91	282	3.90	98	322	3.80
60	353	3.90	49	280	3.85	127	346	3.85
256	196	3.90	106	295	3.80	42	365	3.90
44	337	3.90	118	246	3.85	85	335	3.75
50	312	3.80	105	280	3.80	49	241	3.90
98	321	3.90	144	343	3.85	51	292	3.80
41	410	3.95	53	258	3.75	48	298	3.75
49	335	3.75	50	316	3.85	96	271	3.75
80	340	3.90	33	220	4.00	108	199	3.95
286	271	3.80	106	253	3.90	59	275	3.90
114	434	4.05	47	340	3.87½	46	260	3.87½
138	316	3.85	45	379	3.90	105	300	3.75
57	295	3.75	83	276	3.80	31	229	3.80
51	318	3.90	43	258	3.90	56	270	3.70
49	291	3.85	47	339	3.95	63	280	3.85
44	401	4.05	75	156	3.90	61	261	3.80
65	289	3.75	74	432	4.05	145	332	3.85
175	332	3.85						

SHEEP—Were in light request, to satisfy local wants, and prices were without decided change, ranging from $2.75@3.00 for common to $3.85@4.00 for really choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week, and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Nov. 22:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	12,969	1,065,057	1,177,718
Shingles, m	6,046	489,090	512,886
Lath, m	1,955	82,853	115,000

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m	8,878	535,090	390,316
Shingles, m	4,661	387,075	415,114
Lath, m	940	54,996	77,577

There has been no perceptible change in the condition of the wholesale lumber market since our last weekly review. The offerings have been liberal, and of nearly all grades. For the first few days the market was very dull, but since Monday common lumber has moved with rather more freedom, the demand being chiefly from the interior merchants. Choice boards and strips were very slow of sale, prices ranging from $12.00@15.00, while there was considerable inquiry for piece-stuff at $8.00. Lath were easier for large lots, quotable at $1.87½@2.00. Shingles were nominally unchanged. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $1.87½@2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was less active, but prices remain the same, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track		3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.30; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING

OF DECEMBER 18, 1873.

$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.

Only 16,000 Tickets—One Prize to every Seven Tickets.

1 Prize of $500,000
1 Prize of 100,000
1 Prize of 50,000
2 of $25,000
4 of 10,000
12 of 5,000
473 of 500
1,603 other Prizes, amounting to ....

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.

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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

OFFICIAL PAP.

The "Times" Organizing Another Raid on the Public Treasury.

It Is Prepared to Sell Out Again in Exchange for the City Printing.

The talk around town is that the Chicago *Times* is to get the city printing. This will surprise the persons who believed that paper independent, and able to sustain itself without official pap. When its untenanted rooms were rented by the County Commissioners at twice their value, it was generally regarded as a sell-out to "Buffalo" Miller, who was supported by the *Times* in the late campaign, and to his "pardner," Sam Ashton, who expects to run for Circuit Judge in case Judge Tree or Judge Williams are candidates for the Supreme Bench in place of Judge McAllister. That was a fair, square trade, a sell out on the face of it, a commercial transaction purely. And now comes the same paper a suppliant at the feet of the Common Council, begging the Aldermen for Heaven's sake to give it the city printing. It pleads for its life. It is ready to do anything but die. Its agents are bumming round town button-holing Aldermen, pouring liquor down them, flattering them, and wheedling them into promising their votes. All the politicians are being organized to assist in whipping in the Aldermen. A regular raid is being organized on the City Treasury, the object being to get all the money possible out of it. Influenced by various motives, the Aldermen are surrendering, and by the end of the week only a few will be required to make a majority. The few will be "fixed," and the *Times* be made happy.

Some Aldermen honestly believe the city cannot invest taxes to better advantage than to fill columns of the *Times* with official proceedings, so as to crowd out a portion of the nasty stuff which makes it impossible for a modest woman to read the paper a second time. Other Aldermen are moved by terror. It is intimated that, if they don't vote for the *Times*, they will be abused in vile language, and that their grandmothers will be accused of having broken all the Commandments, and of having humps on their noses. These men are thin-skinned and afraid, as if the accusations of the *Times* were not more a recommendation than a reproof. There are other Aldermen who will vote for the *Times* for more substantial reasons.

Many Aldermen have been suddenly struck with the necessity of having their proceedings published in a morning paper, as if it made the least difference whether they were published in the morning, in the evening, at midnight, or never. Some who intended to take high moral grounds, and on the score of economy proposed to oppose any printing, are more ready to vote for printing.

There is considerable discussion of the rates to be paid. The *Post* did the work at a comparatively low figure, but the *Times* needs more money. The county has to pay twice the value of the rooms to be occupied as a Recorder's office, and the city will be invited to pay more than the *Post* rates so as to secure the job for the *Times*. The difference between the old rates and the rates to be established, is to be divided between the *Times* and the Aldermen. To put it in brief, the *Times* will "stand in" with the Aldermen, and both parties to the contract will make a nice sum out of the bargain. This is the only chance mercenary Aldermen have just now to turn a dishonest penny, and they intend to make the most of it. They will come up to the scratch, and make hay while the sun shines.

Official pap is what the *Times* has to depend upon. It has to be nourished and kept alive on pap. Give a tiger a taste of human blood and he becomes ferocious, hankering for blood for ever after. When the *Times* "bilked" the county out of $6,000 a year it longed for more, and now it is determined to bleed the city. Pap is what it wants, and it is in a fair way to become a stipendiary organ to do the bidding of those who pay for the use of its columns out of the public Treasury. It has settled down into a regular old pap-sucker, pap being the sole end and aim of its existence.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Circular from the Managers of the Recently Consolidated Wisconsin Railroads--Stock Shipments.

The new management of the Wisconsin Central & Wisconsin & Northern Railroads, the consolidation of which took place about two weeks ago, and was so reported in these columns, have issued the following circular:

CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1873.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company having leased the road of the Milwaukee Northern Railway Company from Milwaukee to Menasha and Green Bay, Wis., the two roads will, from Dec. 1, 1873, be operated as one line by the Philips & Colby Construction Company, with its general offices at Milwaukee (the Chicago office being discontinued), under the following organization: E. B. Philips, President and General Manager; Chas. L. Colby, Boston, Treasurer; C. Harris, General Superintendent; Henry Pratt, Auditor and General Ticket Agent; J. E. Follett, General Freight Agent, and William Taintor, Cashier. Report should be made to Mr. Pratt Auditor and General Ticket Agent, and drafts and all remittances of money to William Taintor, Cashier. The line of road operated is as follows: From Milwaukee via Menasha and Stevens' Point to end of track (Worcester), 264 miles; from Hilbert to Green Bay, 26 miles; from Ashland, Lake Superior, to Penokee, 30 miles. Total length, 320 miles; leaving unfinished between the two parts, 55 miles. Distance from Milwaukee to Green Bay, 110 miles.

Mr. Phillips, the new President and General Manager of the consolidated roads, is an experienced railroad man, having been for many years the President of the Lake Shore and Northern Indiana Railroad, which position he resigned to take charge of the Colby Construction Company. Mr. Harris, the new General Superintendent, was Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore and Northern Indiana under the management of Mr. Philips.

THE FREIGHT BUSINESS

of Western as well as Eastern railroads has greatly improved during the last two weeks, stock shipments particularly having been exceedingly heavy. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy brought in yesterday 400 car-loads of stock, about eight-tenths of which were hogs. Should the present increase in the price of hogs be maintained, the shipments will continue to be very heavy during the winter, the hog crop this year having been larger than that of two years ago.

THANKSGIVING.

Announcements of Services to Be Held Thursday.

The First and Second Presbyterian Churches and the Plymouth Congregational Church will hold a union service at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first streets. The Rev. W. A. Bartlett will preach.

Services will be held in the Union Park Congregational Church at 11 o'clock to-morrow. There will be a musical service specially prepared for the occasion, under the direction of Prof. Butterfield and Prof. Falk. The Rev. C. D. Helmer will deliver an address.

Trinity Episcopalian Church, the Rev. E. Sullivan, Rector, will hold services at 10:45 o'clock to-morrow morning, in Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street.

The Church of the Epiphany will hold services at 10:45 o'clock to-morrow morning, when carols will be sung by the children and a sermon will be preached by the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Stocking. The church has been beautifully decorated with harvest products for the occasion.

Services will be held in Grace Presbyterian Church, corner of Oak and Vincennes avenues, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. All are invited.

There will be public services at the synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. Machol will give an English lecture.

The Directors of St. Luke's Hospital respectfully ask that charitable people will recollect their sick folk on Thanksgiving Day, and send them the material for a good dinner.

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

Last night a crowded house attended the literary and musical entertainment of the Union Catholic Library, at the Library Rooms, corner of State and Monroe streets. The musical branch of the programme was very choice, consisting of several piano solos by Prof. Sedochwski; vocal music—aria, "Der Freischutz," and a ballad, by Mrs. Maguire, the soprano of St. Mary's Church. The lady was in most excellent voice, and gave charming satisfaction. The literary part of the programme consisted of readings from "Hamlet," "Rip Van Winkle," "Evening at the Farm," Mark Twain's "Buck Fanshaw's Funeral," and several other pieces, by Mr. Alfred P. Burbank, the elocutionist. The readings were entertaining, and warmly applauded.

"ORATORY AND ORATORS."

A Lecture Audience Satisfied at Last--Daniel Dougherty More Than Fulfills Expectations.

Every now and then, once in a year, possibly, some of the commonplace observations continually occurring in newspapers happen to be true. It is occasionally the case that audiences are "large and fashionable;" that "the lecturer was greeted with repeated and enthusiastic applause;" and that "the lecture was deserving of the high praises which it has received elsewhere." These accidents, as rare as an eclipse of the sun, are always deserving of special notice, and it is a pleasure to state, therefore, that the Kingsbury Music Hall was yesterday in reality filled with a large audience, really delighted by a really good lecture.

Public faith in the representations of managers of lecture courses is not very fervent just now. The belief is that managers cry up and puff their wares just as the grocer does his sanded sugar, or the peddler his damaged vegetables. It has been said of managers that the truth was not in them, and that they have held up to the people as the very pearl oyster of wit something which turned out to be a rather damaged clam. All lecturers now-a-days are advertised as the "greatest living" something or other. One is the "only American humorist;" another "the greatest pulpit orator;" another "the leading silver-tongued declaimer." The people put little trust in puffs, and buy a ticket just as they would a chance in a lottery, hoping much, but confident of little.

Mr. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who lectured, or acted, last night at the Music Hall, was praised in advance, after the usual fashion, and owing either to the special warmth of these praises, or to a desire to see a person who had never been heard of here before, the Music Hall was remarkably well filled. It had, perhaps, its largest, and certainly its best, audience of the year. The number of gentlemen of prominence who were in attendance was something remarkable. The Bar of Chicago was very fully represented, the lawyers desiring either to do honor to a member of their profession or to learn something about an art with which they are not, as a class, familiar.

After the preliminary music, which, owing to the high culture of the audience, was twice applauded, a supernumerary cleared away the stands of the musicians in order to give free scope and breathing place to the lecturer, who was introduced by Mr. Leonard Swett, and was received with that preliminary applause with which an audience indicates to the speaker that it rather likes his looks, and will give him more provided he amuses it.

The title of the lecture was "Oratory and Orators," a subject which in many hands would be a most deplorable failure, but in those of the eloquent speaker of last night became instructive and entertaining. He began by a definition of the art of which he treated, explaining its essential features, and pointing out wherein it differed from mere declamation on the one hand and the reading of an essay on the other. The hopes of the members of the Chicago Bar were dashed, however, when he stated that the orator, like the poet, was born, and was not to be made by even the severest study. It is not, therefore, likely that Cook County juries will notice any special improvement in the appeals which are to be made to them.

After the didactic part of his talk was over, he set to work to amuse his hearers, and he did it with words and accompanying actions more thoroughly than any lecturer who has preceded him in this or other years. He told stories of the experiences of his youth, when he first tasted the perilous delights of oratory, and gave imitations—which those who knew the subjects said were admirable—of the prominent members of two the Houses of Parliament. He recited poetry with great effect, and he did other things too numerous to mention, all to the satisfaction of the audience.

He has the great merit of a beautiful voice, which he manages admirably. He does not mumble; he does not bellow; his tones are as clear and distinct as the sounds of a bell, and there was no part of the Music Hall in which he was not at all times distinctly heard. His gestures are easy, graceful, and appropriate, and he possesses the rare art of telling a story well in public, without having to resort to the grotesque gesticulation of the late Mr. Gough. He was frequently and generally applauded, and those who went to see him went home delighted, satisfied that they had drawn a prize in their literary lottery. In short, he is the most satisfactory lecturer who has been here for a number of years, and the managers of the Star Lecture Course are deserving of great credit for this most successful attempt to cater to the amusement of our people.

WHAT CAME OF $500.

Jack Wakley's "Stake" Takes Wings and Flies to the East.

A fellow named Jack Wakley reported at the Police Headquarters yesterday that a woman, Lizzie Priest, an inmate of a house of prostitution on State street, had robbed him of $500. His story furnished a good illustration of the truth that women excel in cunning and intrigue. It appears that, some years ago, Wakley and the woman were united in unholy wedlock. At the time she was an inmate of a house of ill-fame, and her revenue enabled them to obtain the comforts, and many of the luxuries, of life. About one year ago they were separated by a decree of divorce procured by the woman. Shortly after, Wakley struck what is called a "stake," which means that, by some unfair means, he acquired considerable money. The girl, hearing of this, made up her mind to get possession of his wealth, and to do so regained the affection of her discarded husband. In this she succeeded. On Monday, confiding in her sincerity, Wakley placed in her hands $500, to be kept until yesterday, when he would call for it. Yesterday he proceeded to her house, and found, to his dismay, that the deceitful custodian had taken an Eastern-bound train the evening previous, accompanied by a fellow named Larry King, a notorious confidence man. She left no token of remembrance, save a note informing him that if he awaited her return he would grow old and infirm in waiting. Wakley deserves little sympathy, being a fellow of unenviable reputation, well known to the police as an associate of depraved characters.

THE CHARITABLE WATCH.

The following acknowledgments have been made by officials of various charitable societies in this city. As some $741 were paid for the ballots cast at Foley's, there are about $500 to be distributed to other institutions:

Received of J. L. Rock and W. F. Ford $50, the same being a donation to the Erring Woman's Refuge, situated on the corner of Thirty-first street and Indiana avenue. M. F. HUNTER, Matron.

Received of J. L. Rock and W. F. Ford fifty dollars ($50), the same being a donation to the Home of the Friendless, situated on the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street. MRS. J. GRANT, Matron.

Received of J. L. Rock and W. F. Ford fifty dollars ($50), the same being a donation to the Chicago Protestant Orphan Asylum. MRS. H. C. BIGELOW, Matron.

Received of J. L. Rock and W. F. Ford fifty dollars ($50), the same being a donation to the Old Woman's Home, situated at No. 1245 Indiana avenue. ISABELLA HARVEY, Matron.

Received of J. L. Rock and W. F. Ford fifty dollars ($50), the same being a donation to the Chicago Christian Union. C. W. WENDTE, Acting Treas.

A Minister Elopes with His Wife.

From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle, Nov. 21.

The Rev. L. C. Herman, of Douglass Township, Montgomery County, over whose head at least 60 winters have passed, eloped on Saturday last with Maria Barto, a widow lady of about the same age, who resides near Mt. Pleasant, Washington Township, Berks County, and anxious and interested parties are scouring the country in search of the youthful runaways, but up to this time the brave Lewis and his gentle Maria have succeeded in eluding their pursuers, and are no doubt spending their honeymoon in some quiet nook, there in a lonely cot, the world forgetting, longed only to be by the world forgot, and revel in the supernal blisses of two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. Verily the tender passion dieth not. About two years ago Lewis was married to Maria against the will of her relatives. The marriage was soon afterwards declared null by the Court, owing to the lady not being of sound mind, and she was sent to the lunatic asylum at Philadelphia, where she remained some nine months, when she was again brought home and a close watch kept over her. After repeated attempts she has at last given them the slip and hied away with her lover. The lady in question is very wealthy, owning very nearly all the property around Mt. Pleasant, from which iron ore is being taken. Mr. Herman was formerly in the Ministry (Reformed), and had charge of several congregations in the upper end of Montgomery and lower end of Berks Counties.

A CHICAGO COLONY.

The following, from the Memphis *Appeal*, shows how Chicago enterprise extends even to remote places, and also shows that the influence of Chicago is all of the highest character, in spite of the slurs of the press of rival cities:

At Judsonia, White County, Ark., fifty-three miles north of Little Rock, on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, is situated the Arkansas College colony. This colony was organized in Chicago some three years ago, for the purpose of founding a university of high order, which is already chartered as Judson University, and has already opened its academic department in a well-built edifice. The town and college are named after the missionary Judson. This colony is organized on a high moral basis, prohibiting gambling, the sale of ardent spirits, and all other old-time wickedness. The Trustees own the town site of Judsonia and a large tract of land, the proceeds of which, with shrewd forecast, go to the University or the Trustees, which is all the same. There is quite a number of non-tippling families from the North joining the colony, and as its location is fertile and beautiful, and the climate mild and healthful, there is nothing to prevent it from flourishing. We wish it the most cordial success.

Burglar-Proof Screw.

A screw, adapted to fastening locks, has been invented. It has a right-hand wooden thread at the head-end, and smaller left-hand iron thread on the other end, or vice versa—the latter being supplied with a nut. An effort to remove it from one side by unscrewing at the head only tightens the nut, while an attempt to drive out the screw on the other side, after taking off the nut, is resisted by the wooden thread.

Furniture.

Furniture given away—almost—for one week longer at No. 151 West Washington street. Great bargains ahead for somebody.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage, large lot, 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUYing and selling houses: also give prompt attention to collection of rents and paying taxes. Parties having houses for sale or wishing to purchase, will do well to give us a call. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—80 acres, and house and lot, Valparaiso, Ind. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.; 60 feet Wentworth-av., near boulevard, only $25 per foot, if taken at once. Lot on Twenty-fifth-st.; a bargain at $1,000. One on Frankfort-st., near Robey, only $450. These lots are cheap; surer than savings banks.

FOR SALE—250 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV. AND 150 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., at a bargain, on long time. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST., 40 FEET FRONTing on North Clark-st., near Ohio. A large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 75x129 FEET, ON THE northwest corner of Scott and Short-sts., near Barry Point-road and east of Central Park, at $15 per foot if taken within ten days. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARRISON-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, only $100 per foot; a decided bargain; and on Adams, west of Railroad $50 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., Indiana-st., east of Robey-st., 2-story house, 10 rooms, and lot, $3,500. Taylor-st., near Western-av., new 2-story house, 9 rooms, and lot, 25x125, $2,000; lot worth $800 taken in part payment.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON OAKWOOD Boulevard, just south of city limits, at low prices and on easy terms. Oakwood is the northern connecting link between Grand and Drexel Boulevards. It will be the most attractive east and west street south of the limits. Beautiful lots west of Vincennes-av. at rare bargains if taken immediately. For investment or spring improvement there is no residence property in market offering such tempting inducements. Title unquestionable. Call for a plat and look at the property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS AND pantry, with 50-foot front lot; only 10 minutes from Twenty-second-st., South Side; will be sold below cost if taken at once; only $350 cash required, balance long time; a great bargain; I need money. Address the owner, A 85, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. KNIGHT CARTER, 157 WASHington-st., Melrose and Maywood property, by the lot or block, 30 minutes' ride west from the Wells-st. Depot, on the Galena Division of the N. W. Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table-land, 50 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the waters flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and there cannot be a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one high and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, drug, dry goods, and grocery stores, and shops of all kinds. You avoid city taxation and high rents, and get high, dry grounds, pure air, diversified scenery, and a beautiful park, with roving and hunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, is provided with various means of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be viewed an extent of territory for 30 miles around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children encounter no rough classes at school, everything is desirable, and your accessibility is such that 30 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car, and 13½ cents fare will place you in the business centre of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirty-first-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or stages. Your yearly expenses are greatly diminished, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in life begins by owning your own home and not paying rent, and men who pay rent are most generally kept poor thereby. Savings banks may fail and strip you of your money, but money put into a home is secured to you through life. You can buy a desirable, accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time and no money down, if you wish to use it in building. Land is not only the basis of wealth but of absolute security, and is the only real refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you not prefer to reside upon it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling on or writing to D. KNIGHT CARTER, at the office of the Melrose Company, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near depot at the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN A GOOD lot. I am offering lots at North Evanston, 33x150 feet, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. This property is sure to rise rapidly in value, and a lot here will be a profitable investment. Parties taken to see the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY, CHEAP, FOR large cash payment down. Also, 10 acres choice property for $15,000, only $2,000 cash and balance in five years. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE 100x125 FEET AT SOUTH ENglewood two blocks from depot. I will sell for half in value for cash. Must be sold; owner leaving the country. Address N 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 25 UP TO 200 FEET, located in very centre of immense improvements, an unusually great chance to secure, such splendid property, 60 daily passenger trains all stopping, 250 houses built since April 1. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—180 ACRES, OR LESS, FOR A SUBURban subdivision on line of railroad. Address B 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE ON NORTH OR SOUTH Side, east of State-st.; pay $1,600 cash. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WE WANT A NICE MARBLE OR brick front house, with lot 50x150, with barn, north of Twenty-fifth-st., east of Wabash-av., or on the North or West Sides, worth from $12,000 to $40,000. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND lot—Set Russian sable furs, cost $350; three diamond rings, worth $175, $225, $375; 6 studs and pins, 3 sewing machines, 2 fine lady's gold watches, and 3 gents' American watches, 2 horses, 3 buggies. Will sell for cash at half cost and less; the furs will sell at $250 cash. 1 pair chain bracelets; also, 7 lots. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 La Salle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. Louis, $9 each; two to Omaha and return at large discount. Tickets bought and sold. 145 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—10 FT SILVER-PLATED OCTAGON show-case, best made, French plate mirror and ball rack, cost $125; 80 ft of shelving, walnut style, very wide, B. W. finish; B. W. hat-case, 7x16; fine B. W. tables, 16 ft long, 1¼ in. tops. 615 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 5-FOOT MANSARD OR beveled front walnut show cases and one new copying press, with book and all appurtenances complete, at about 50 per cent of cost. Call at SCHOOLEY'S Price-List Office, 189 South Clark-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK AND LIME—HAVING A NUMBER OF parties who wish to build in the spring, I desire to get the agency for the sale of good building brick and lime, and would solicit correspondence with manufacturers outside of city. Address N 61, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. MILLS, WAS TOO LATE ON Thursday last. Please write GEORGE, Tribune office.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVEN NEW, ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. These houses have been designed for small families who desire all modern conveniences at a moderate rent. Rent low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—PRETTY AND SUBSTANTIAL COTtage 467 Second, near Lincoln-sts. Choice neighborhood; key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 596, 598, 600, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., at low figure by J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH OUThouses, all in good order; No. 494 Butterfield-st.; rent $25. W. CASPER.

TO RENT—730 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY FRAME; furnace if desired; terms very reasonable. Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., BRICK dwelling, 10 rooms, in good repair, by T. E. PATTERSON, Room 2, 45 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished 6-room cottage No. 828 Pratt-place, between Hoyne and Leavitt and Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE NEW COTTAGE AND stable near station at Oak Park. E. MARKS, Oak Park.

TO RENT—666 TYLER-ST., CORNER WINCHESter-av., a splendid 2-story house, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, &c.; $40 per month. Would sell carpets.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING, VAN BUren-st., near Centre-av.; $40. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—42 CASS-ST.—3-STORY BRICK, WITH all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle.

TO RENT—1089 INDIANA-AV.—2-STORY FRAME, near Twenty-fourth-st. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, $25, at 73 North Lincoln-st., first from Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—A FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE, AND FURniture for sale cheap. For information inquire at 222 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 1018 MICHIGANav.; very convenient, no basement; rent very low to good tenant; apply at once.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, $30 PER MONTH, within 2 blocks of Cault House; good location for boarding house. Inquire Room 15, 79 South Dearborn.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, 11 rooms, furnace, and all modern improvements, barn, etc. Two-story frame, 9 rooms, both near Lincoln Park and cars. Two-story basement, 11 rooms, Robey-st. near Adams-st. All first-class and very low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, MODern improvements, central, on South Side; good order. S. S. JONES, Room 24, No. 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 10 rooms, on Wabash-av., north of Harrison-st. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL OF 37 ROOMS, $125 PER month, on Desplaines, near Washington-st. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—A COTTAGE OF 9 rooms, neatly furnished, pleasantly located, convenient to depot, churches, and school; will be cheap, for the winter; or will rent the house for my board. Apply to THEODORE B. WELLS, 91 South Water-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SLEEPING-ROOM IN A business block, on fourth floor, Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at reduced prices, Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., near Sherman and Tremont Houses. Room 31.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS AT the Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts., from $1.50 to $3.50 per week; also good, clean bed, and room to yourself for 50c per night.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE WELL-FURNISHED front room, by the week or month, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board for lady. 47 South LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Board of Trade—Elegantly furnished rooms cheap, at reduced prices. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—WANTED, ONE OR TWO LADIES who are in regular permanent employment during the day, as occupants of a nicely furnished room; boarders not desired; house new, location central, South Side, terms very reasonable. Address for particulars, L 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., SUITE of very pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences; near Union Park; private family; terms low.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE CENTRE of business. Nice suite for housekeeping. Apply 149 Monroe-st., up two flights.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to a couple, with or without board; water in the room, and marble washstands. House has all modern conveniences, furnace included; $16 per week; private family. 796 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF THREE ROOMS. Furniture for sale if desired. Parlor, furnished, first floor; also two rooms, unfurnished. 69 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, or other rooms unfurnished, for gentlemen or for light housekeeping, at No. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FIVE NICE ROOMS ON WEST SIDE, first floor of private house; genteel neighborhood. Apply at Room 4, 151 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHed rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR 138 WEST Jackson-st. Inquire up-stairs or 349 Fifth-av. Rent, $20 a month. JAMES LOMAX.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL SUITES OF 2 TO 7 rooms at $3 to $4 per room, for housekeeping, in new brick building corner Lake-st. and Western-av. "MUSSELWHITE."

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SMALL UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping in No. 180 East Adams-st. Inquire of S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—9 GOOD ROOMS AT 185 SOUTH CLARKst. Will rent to good, orderly parties, male or female. Well arranged for small families. Apply at Room 10, No. 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, A FINE FRONT ROOM, WITH alcove, unfurnished, and without board, 596 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO A SUITE of unfurnished rooms, in the most central and desirable location in the city. Terms very reasonable to responsible parties. Apply at 134 Clark-st., near Madison, third floor.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 164 and 166 East Washington-st. Inquire at Room 60.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND WELL-FURNISHED room with large closet, for the winter; day-board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 30 Oak-st. Inquire No. 28 Oak-st., North Side.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—CHEAP, LARGE STORE, BASEMENT, stable, and residence rooms, corner of Twelfth and Clinton-sts. Inquire over store.

TO RENT—STORE 617 WEST LAKE-ST., WITH fixtures complete, suitable for dry goods, clothing, or furnishing goods; very low. Apply at 615 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE SHOW-WINDOW AND ROOMS back, for light business; rent cheap. Address 88 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—THE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WITH shelving and gas fixtures all in; at a moderate rent. 207 South Halsted-st. Inquire up-stairs.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, LARGE BASEMENT, suitable for a laundry; also two large furnished or unfurnished rooms. 76 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BASEMENT; WILL TAKE almost any price till May. Good for any business. JOHN MILLER, 143 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE, WITH IRON TANK, steam-boiler, steaming rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, JR., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, CHEAP; 40 STALLS; located rear 525 Wabash-av. Apply to J. B. KIMBALL, 106 Monroe-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, 3 or 4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Rent not to exceed $12 per month. Y 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished room, without board, within one mile of Court-House. Terms must be reasonable. JOHN THORNDYKE, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE A GRAIN WAREHOUSE in a good corn and oat section, 399 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING FOR a small family a small cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a good location, within two miles from City Hall, south or north only. Address, stating exact location and lowest price, U 66, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds; also second-hand delivery wagons, at 259 South Canal-st.

I WILL PAY $15 FOR THE USE OF A CUTTER for the season, or will buy one cheap for cash. J J S, 821 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A SOUND, GENTLE AND kind horse, 5 to 8 years old; that has a good square gait, must trot in 3 minutes; must be cheap, at panic price. Address P. O. Box O, Minooka, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BUGGY, OR TOP PHAETON, and harness for real estate. Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT HORSE FOR DELIVERY wagon to use for keeping through winter. Work light. Address O. J. MOSELEY, City, care I. C. R. R.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 196 and 198 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AN ARGAND NO. 2 BASE-BURNER stove, nearly new and in good order; is a first-rate heater, and can be had at a bargain by applying at once to 281 West Monroe-st.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, NEW OR SECONDhand—cooking or heating-stoves, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise to dispose of we will buy the same at value, or make liberal advances. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 65 SOUTH Canal-st., pay the highest price for furniture and household goods.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, en suite or single.

166 TWENTIETH-ST. NEAR STATE—ENGLISH boarding-house.

285 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, FINELY-FURnished, second-story front room, with grate or stove, and closet; also front hall-room, with large closet. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished; all modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE FRONT room, elegantly-furnished, with hot and cold water, suitable for man and wife, or 3 gentlemen, with board. Table strictly first-class. Table-boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

506 WABASH-AV.—HOUSE IN PERFECT order; convenient to business; very desirable rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, unfurnished, except carpets. Also, other desirable rooms. References.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room to rent, at prices to suit the times; day-boarders accommodated.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

667 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—TWO UNFURnished back parlors, for gent and wife or young men; also, one single and one large bedroom, furnished, with board.

807 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED AND ONE unfurnished room to rent, with board. Day-board, $4.

828 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT TWO LARGE front rooms, with board, suitable for single gentlemen or gent and wife.

871 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, en suite or single, with board. Terms reasonable.

1155½ INDIANA-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with good board, to two persons; reasonable price; no boarding-house.

West Side.

48 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Furnished rooms to rent with board; also unfurnished rooms suitable for housekeeping.

78 ANN-ST.—BOARD FOR TWO IN A PRIVATE family; $5 in advance.

81 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms with board. Every convenience.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER MONROE-ST.—Elegantly-furnished room with first-class board. Inquire at 98.

134 WARREN-AV. CORNER WOOD-ST.—ACcommodations for two young gents or ladies; terms low enough to suit; location and house very inviting; society and superior table; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for ladies or gentlemen, at reasonable prices.

179 AND 177 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT with board, one single and one moderate-sized room, suitable for two.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — FURNISHED rooms to rent with board. A pleasant and convenient location.

224 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN GREEN and Peoria—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen or ladies. Moderate prices.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May—Nicely furnished room, with first-class board for two gentlemen.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—WITH BOARD—A nicely furnished south front room, with stove. Also a single room.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, unfurnished (will furnish carpet if desired), and one room furnished or unfurnished, with board; few other boarders.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; West Side; private family. Address S 90, Tribune office.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST.—LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, both furnished and unfurnished, with board at reduced prices.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

ADAMS HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND HARrison-sts.—We take a few regular boarders for the winter at panic prices. GRAVES & STRONG, Props.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

THE WABASH HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. and Congress-st., can accommodate a few more boarders with pleasant rooms and first-class board, by the day or week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

Country.

BOARDING—FOR THE WINTER, FOR GENTLEman and wife, or two single men, at a private villa, a short distance from the city, with central city depot, and convenient communications for city business. Terms for two persons, with three furnished rooms, heated, lit, and kept in order, including good board, $12 per week. References exchanged. Address O 80, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO RENT A ROOM, WITH board, to a refined gentleman of means, over 40, who would appreciate a home. Address N 98, Tribune office.

WARM ROOM, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR two young gentlemen, in a desirable location. Address G 85, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A GENtleman and wife. Address, with terms, R, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY ON THE WEST SIDE; pleasant room and good board in a family of refinement where there are few or no other boarders. Address N 64, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A BROWN MARE COLT, 2 OR 3 YEARS old; owner can have same by proving property and paying charges at 145 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, A PLAIN gold watch, on Indiana-st., between Wells and Clark. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to Room 12, Kinzie School, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts. MATTIE M. WILLIAMS, 155 East Indiana-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, 24TH, IN AN INDIANA-AV. car, or somewhere about town, an oblong black onyx sleeve-button, with old English initial "N;" large size. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to C. H. NOYES, 88 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPELTACLES, BEtween Eighteenth and Twenty-third-sts. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at 1004 Wabash-av.

LOST—ONE LIGHT GRAY MARE, ABOUT 16 hands high, 6 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 70 Hamilton-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY, A BLACK NEWFOUNDland dog, white under neck; answers to name of Jack. A liberal reward for his return to A. GOLDSMID'S Loan Office, 118 South Clark-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL, ALL BLACK mare, hitched to a heavy, open buggy, with buffalo-robe, horse-blanket, and India-rubber horse-cover in it. A good reward will be paid by HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO., 28 and 30 Market-st.

STRAYED—A LARGE BROWN HORSE FROM 361 West Harrison-st. A liberal reward will be paid for his return as above.

STRAYED AWAY FROM BARN, NOV. 23, A YEAR old black colt, with white star on head. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at or sending word to 169 South Halsted-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON MONDAY, NOV. 24, from 704 South Canal-st., bay horse, had on a harness, white stripe on front right leg, back-bone a little sore, middle-sized. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at FR. FISHER'S, 704 South Canal-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE OF A. F. SNELL, in Jefferson, Ill., a light bay horse, white feet, and stripe on face; nose white, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds; is a little sway-backed, and carries his head high; is in good flesh. A liberal reward will be paid for his returned to ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of Police, Chicago.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR TWO OVERcoats taken from 683 Michigan-av., Monday night, and no questions asked.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR SIX MONTHS, REAL ESTATE security. Apply at Room 2, 143 Clark-st.

WANTED—$8,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, ON FIRST-class improved real estate, South Side. Address S 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS IN EXchange for real estate. J. S. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—WESTERN MUNICIPAL BONDS, IN any quantities. Address (with very lowest price) H. T., 50 Ashland Block.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS PURCHASE-MONEY notes. No brokerage. Apply to C. S. WALLER, 336 State-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO LOAN $6,000 TO $7,000 ON GOOD, first-class real estate for a term of four to five years. Address S 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE $3,000 TO INVEST IN A PROduce commission house on South Water-st. 399 West Madison-st.

$700 TO LOAN, 4 TO 6 MONTHS. ROOM 3, N. E. corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

$2,000 TO LOAN, FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS, ON first-class improved city property. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

$2,000 $1,500, AND $1,000 TO LOAN AT CURrent rates, on short time. J. C. McCORD & CO., 109 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL EState, or will buy that amount in mortgages. C. DELANO, Room 43, 97 Clark-st.

$12,000 WANTED FOR 60 DAYS, ON UNINcumbered inside real estate, with first-class name. N 83, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING-MACHINES FROM the regular Singer offices, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies by making a small cash payment can buy a machine, take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all sewing done above the monthly payments. Hundreds are doing it. Come and examine for yourselves. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER; MUST WRITE English and German. Address, both in English and German, giving address of former employer and salary expected, Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVER AT livery stable, 188 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, ABLE TO LOAN EMPLOYer $500; first-rate security and liberal salary. Inquire of AARON, 128 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD PRINTER WHO CAN LOAN his employer $500 for one year on first-class security; steady situation. Address E 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CARPENTERS. NO. 631 West Van Buren-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD BUS-DRIVERS, SINGLE ones preferred, at 600 Blue Island-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—200 WOOD CHOPPERS, 20 COAL miners; also cheap tickets sold South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—40 GOOD WOODCHOPPERS. GOOD wages; pay sure; work all winter. Apply at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART SOLICITOR TO CANVASS a little gem of the art pictorial, within reach of every man. Agents in nearly every city east of this clearing $100 per week. The introduction yet to be made in Chicago and West, and none but a live man can secure the chance. Call at Room 52, Kuhns' Hotel, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED SALESmen and canvassers to sell one of the finest work ever issued. Exclusive territory. O. J. GRIFFITHS, 126 and 128 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY; business light; pays $5 per day; no capital required until the business is proved to be so. Call and see at 18 North Canal-st. C. LEE.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED HAIR-DRESSers. Apply at 126 State-st., northwest corner of Madison. HIMMELRICH BRO'S., Room 7.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO CANvass for a new and attractive magazine; liberal commission. Call at Room 59, 157 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY OF 15 TO 17 years to collect rents and make himself generally useful about a real estate office. Must have good reference. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY OR COUNTRY CAN make $3 to $11 a day with Prof. Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents. Send for sample. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL the celebrated Chang Chang. One man sold 70 in one day; another man, who never had sold goods before, cleared $43 last week. If you are out of employment, don't fail to take an Agency that will pay any person who is willing to work from $30 to $50 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN KING'S COAL mines at Braidwood, Ill. Good miners can make from $4 to $6 per day. Green hands make $2.50 to $4 per day. Inquire at 418 South Canal-st., or go direct to the mines. No union men need apply. SETH TURNER, Superintendent. J. Q. H. KING, Proprietor.

WANTED—3 GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment; no capital, but references required. KELLY & HOWISON, 295 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF PROPERTY; must deposit $25. Apply at 56 West Madison-st., early this morning.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS IN the country, 20 men. Call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC GENTLEMAN WITH $200, to travel as business manager for a physician and lecturer. To the right party a splendid chance to travel and make money. Address O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, TO PEDDLE meats; none but a good salesman, who understands the business, need apply, at 1060 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES AND MAKE himself generally useful. Must come well recommended. DeForest House, corner Clark and Erie-sts.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply to SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 72 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. Inquire at 544 Washington-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Also a sewing girl, at 363 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 439 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., A girl for general housework; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply Wednesday.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 345 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework in a family of three. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 178 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, at 96 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LITTLE GIRL TO BE GENerally useful; no heavy work; comfortable home; permanent place. Apply from 7 o'clock to 9, evening, or all to-morrow, at 629 York-st., first street south of Harrison, near Paulina.

WANTED—A COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; German or Swedish preferred; references required. Call at 73 Rush-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small private family; must be able to cook well. No. 9 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must cook, wash, and iron well. Call at 366 Calumet-av. to-day.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work in a private family. Apply at 11 Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL TO do second work. Apply at 878 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; small family. Apply at 595 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. 1251½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SCANdinavian girl to do general housework at 72 Warren-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 214 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN-GIRL, AT 229 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICE TO LEARN DRESSmaking and assist in light housework for her board; a good home for the winter is offered to one that suits. Apply at 223 West Madison-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO (AND STAY) WITH a baby to New York. German preferred. Call at 1213 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO TEND CIGAR-store. Addres L 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES EVERYWHERE TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children. Those wishing pleasant and profitable business for the winter should call. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY FOR SALE, DOING a good business, on one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in the city. A great bargain if taken immediately. Address U 26, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale (no patent right), small capital required, profits lucrative; reason for selling, party going East. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—3 YEARS' LEASE FROM next May, and store-fixtures for sale, cheap; the best location in the city. Inquire on the premises, 244 East Madison-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

A NICE FITTED UP SALOON AND LICENSE, LOW rent, for sale very cheap if taken to-day, at 33 Blue Island-av.

CIGAR-STAND FOR SALE, THE BEST IN THE city; price $2,000; good reasons for selling. Address N 82, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOCAtion; stock and fixtures, $4,000. Satisfactory reasons for selling; splendid chance for a good druggist; will take part cash, balance secured paper or house and lot. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE; EASY terms. Business interests and real estate bought, sold, and exchanged. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE, NO. 620 MADISON-ST., for sale cheap, or exchange for good pair of draft horses. Reason for selling, owner is going to lumbering.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON ACCOUNT OF ill-health, one of the best staple and fancy grocery stores in West Chicago; finely located and doing a paying business. Address C 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN MEAT MARket, 158 Twenty-second-st., with fixtures and lease, at a very reasonable figure. Apply at above number.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD CHANCE is offered to a young man with ready cash capital of about $3,000, to enter as a partner in an old established wholesale and retail cigar and fancy grocery business, with sample room, if applied within 3 days, at 84 South Clark-st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TOY AND candy store for sale cheap, at 285 North Market-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160 ACRE FARM AND 2 TOWN LOTS FREE TO each member of our colony; no irrigation; fare only $18. H. B. STEVENS, 169 East Madison-st.

ANY ONE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF CIgars, dry goods, &c., cheap for cash, address PERTH, Tribune office.

AN ENGLISH BAGATELLE TABLE, NEARLY new, for sale cheap. Inquire at No. 62 Pacific-av.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD SAMPLE ROOM well located. Address W R C, Tribune office.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—GOOD STOCK OF GOODS OR GROceries for land, free of incumbrance, and within 4 miles of Court-House. Address E 79, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT GREAT REDUCTION IN price. Must be sold to close consignment. W. T. REID & CO., 136 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUGGIST OF 8 years' experience; can loan $300. Address F 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN—AS bookkeeper or clerk in any business; not afraid of work. Address C. J. S., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, whose time with present employer will shortly expire; first-class work guaranteed and best of city references given. S 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL DO ANYTHING; am a good salesman, penman, and figurer; salary very low. Address, to-day, U 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A position as assistant bookkeeper; writes a legible hand; is quick in figures, intelligent, and has a good business knowledge; has served five years in a prominent Western bank as collector and paying-teller; can furnish reference from two banks in this city; such a position preferred; however, any honorable business opportunity wished for without present consideration of salary. Address L 96, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS servant or coachman in private family; can furnish recommendations. Address O 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family. Address N 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man (English) who will make himself generally useful. Wages no object. Good references. Address R 25, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GIVE $10 TO ANY person that will give me a situation of any kind where I can command $3 per day until March 1, 1874. Address Z 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO can loan his employer $500 on good security. Address J W E, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO LIGHT housework and sewing. Please call at 360 Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTable girl, to do general housework. Address 350 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL; NO objection to boarding-house, private family, or restaurant; reference, if required. Call at 345 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DANISH GIRL WOULD like a situation to do general housework or up-stairs work. 197 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework. Call or address 329 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, to do housework, second work, or take care of children. Call or address 423 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse girl, and the other as sewing girl, one who is familiar with all kinds of family sewing, or one to cook and the other for second work. Call, for two days, at 123 Wesson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH CHAMbermaid as such, or in a small American family to do general housework. Apply this week at No. 70 Illinois-st. TILLDA B.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady, alone in the world, a home where she can pay her own way; understands domestic industry and sewing; can teach music; is agreeable, and is 20 years of age. Address MOLLIE PARSONS, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a private family; reference given if required. Please call or address 145 West Indiana-st. or 312 Townsend-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls at 539 West Erie-st., between Wood and Lincoln, for general housework. Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family. Call at 120 Noble-st., corner of Second, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FROM THE country, a good seamstress, desires a home in a respectable family; wages no object. 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY SUPERIOR Norwegian girl in a private family as kitchen girl; no objections to the country. Apply at 446 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, in a small family, to assist in doing housework, take care of children, or nurse; West Side, near Lake-st., preferred. Address Mrs. S F, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do second work or general housework for a party of two or three. Inquire at 170 Twentieth-st., near State, in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do second work or general housework in a small family. Call or address No. 149 West Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children. Please call or address 163 North Curtis-st., for three days. References if required.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A FIRST-CLASS cook as pastry and meat. Apply 156 Third-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY, BY A dressmaker, where she can do sewing for board. Address Y 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, to do sewing and take care of children. Call or address 64 Huron-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, or will do plain sewing. Can furnish machine if required. Call or address 553 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dressmaking and children's clothes; can furnish machine; permanent place preferred; $5 a week. Address, for 2 days, E. C. BRIGHTON, Chicago.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WET NURSE. Please call at 143 North Water-st., between Clark and LaSalle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS NURSE, BY A GIRL used to taking care of sick persons, and whose desire is to spend her life in such service. References given if required. Also, by a girl to do general housework. Call or send letter to 119 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl, as laundress or chambermaid. Please address F 23, Tribune office, for three days.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or in widower's family. Can furnish best of references. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR to do light housework, by a middle-aged woman. Please address Mrs. MARY WHITNEY, West Side Post-Office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS FOR PRIVATE families, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses; nurses and second girls, all for less wages than before the panic. 385 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED young lady will take any position in a store at panic prices. Address L 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL TRADE STOCK IN A NO. 1 MANUFACturing company and some cash for a small business that will pay expenses through winter. Address, stating particulars, WILSON, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS WISHING to trade stocks of goods for land, stock and bonds, address X Y Z, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—160-ACRE FARM (IMPROVED) in Illinois for stock of groceries, boots and shoes. 160-acre farm on Grand Calumet for house and lot worth $4,000. 80-acre farm near Lake Station, Ind., for unincumbered lots. 66x125 in Englewood and cash for 5 acres near city. 320 acres wild land in Massoc County, Ill., for a stock of goods and some cash; land worth $8 per acre, and will trade at same figures. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton, or lots at South Evanston, for a lumber-vessel. MOSHER & DECOUDERS, Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY—Fine farm of 160 acres in Kansas, in best county in State; will put in a little money on a good trade. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR ACRE PROPERTY—AN a No. 1 farm of 1,000 acres valued at $50,000; will add $15,000 cash for good acre property located near city limits; we also have a number of small farms. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM CLEAR OF INCUMbrance, 50 feet beautiful grove property, with improvements, on Thirty-seventh-st., the whole valued at $16,000. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES AT LAWRENCE, Kansas, house and lot in Benton Harbor; $2,000 mortgage notes on property in Grand Haven; 20 lots at Irving Park. Will exchange the above for a good improved farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 120 Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW WALNUT wardrobe, cost $40, for a good Singer sewing machine. Address E 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCK FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR Irving Park property; would not object to small encumbrance long way off. Address B 53, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A COMPETENT GROCER, to take half interest and charge of a No. 1 establishment; or on salary and loan $2,500. S. W. REA, Room 8, 157 Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,500, TO take one-third interest in one of the best paying enterprises in the country. To the right man a good salary will be paid for attending to the business in addition to his share of the profits. Call or address Room 13 Methodist Church Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $3,000 or $5,000, will hear of an extraordinary chance to engage in a first-class business already well established. Address N 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 95, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, in an established, good paying Yankee notion business. Apply at 73½ Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $3,000 cash, to join me in purchasing a manufacturing interest in an established business in Chicago that will net $10,000 per annum cash. Principals only address N 57, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR A NEW publication. Excelsior Publication Co., 143 LaSalle-st., Room 39.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A WEEK; SURE PAY; ON one of the best things extant; it will pay men out of business to investigate; samples free, or 5 samples for 50 cents, worth $1.50. MERRILL & CO., 164 and 166 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 165 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL CLAIRvoyant and business medium, 50 West Madison-st.

THE VIRGINIUS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Captain of the Tornado was put to the necessity of making the capture for the sake of the peace of the Island. It was a case of necessary self-defense for preventing war. There is another case outside of ordinary law by which this may be illustrated. The steamer Caroline, in 1837, was employed by some Canadian insurgents to carry men and ammunition across the Niagara River. This being discovered, an expedition was prepared to capture and destroy the vessel on the Canadian side, but did not reach it until it had returned into New York waters. There was great indignation felt at this proceeding, which involved a violation of neutral territory, besides other acts similar to those that occurred in the case of the Virginius. In the correspondence to which this act gave rise, Mr. Webster said that such violation of neutrality could be justified only by a necessity of self-defense, instant, overwhelming, having no choice of means and no moment of deliberation. Lord Ashburton contended—this was in 1842—that such a necessity existed, and regretted that no explanation of the act was made at the time of its occurrence. Can any one doubt that a strong nation—that the United States, for instance—would have preferred to take the risk of acting in an irregular way, rather than allow such an expedition to come into its territory. It seems idle to try to judge such cases by ordinary rules. In the present instance the Spaniards could not say there was instant, overwhelming necessity for self-defense, but they could urge that they were practically invaded by their own insurgents, that it was necessary to seize the vessel while they could, as otherwise the insurrection would assume new proportions; in short, that the violation of neutrality was necessary, and that the circumstances called for instant action.

Another case from which we can draw illustrations is that of Kosta, who, having already made the usual declarations preparatory to being naturalized, was seized in Smyrna, when, provided with a passport there by the American Consul, taken by the boat's crew of an Austrian frigate and put in irons. It was reported that he was to be removed by the Austrian officials at Smyrna into Austria, and the Captain of a public vessel of the United States prepared to resort to force unless he were released. This led to his being put under the protection of the French Consul until the Governments which were at issue could agree. Now, would it have been in accordance with international law to use force in protecting him? Certainly not in ordinary cases, but there was an extreme case. Turkey was impassive and impotent, and could afford no protection. If Kosta had not have been helped at this moment he could not have been helped at all. The necessity justified, as it seemed to have done in the case of the Virginius. Here, let me, ask, what have the Consuls of the United States been accustomed to do in the West Indies in such cases as this of the Virginius? Do they think it their duty to give the official papers when they know that the transaction is utterly illegal? and, if this were so, I state it hypothetically, would it not show to the Spaniards that no reliance could be placed on our authorities in those waters to protect them against allowing expeditions, really warlike, to proceed under their very eyes against Cuba. You will see that this is, in some respects, a peculiar case. There is no war in Cuba, and yet there is war. The Virginius was an American vessel, and yet not an American vessel. All the defenses of the vessel rested on sham, and the state of things in Cuba was in one sense a sham. The only reality about the matter was the terrible one that broke through the shams, that said, 'This vessel means war, and we mean to take it for what it is; would you have us give up our right of self-defence against war for a sham?' There is a conflict in case between unjust and unlawful justice. A weak nation must be very careful how it breaks through the fine net-work of what is lawful, but a strong nation will do it and take the consequences. Suppose a part of Ireland to be in a state of armed insurrection, and an American vessel to be engaged in carrying from some port of Spain important Irish leaders, as well as ammunition and money, does anybody believe for a moment that the Government of Great Britain would hesitate to arrest the vessel when there was great risk that a half-extinguished rebellion would be lighted up again by the arrival of new means of war and new sympathizers. I impute more solid sense to Great Britain.

MILWAUKEE.

Declared Insane—Fat-Condensers—City Water-Supply—Business Items—Municipal Matters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—John Young, charged with having shot John Hiffs, and indicted for assault with intent to kill, has been discovered to be insane, and his counsel to-day moved that he be transferred to the County Hospital for the Insane.

The condensers used in slaughter-houses and fat-rendering establishments in Chicago have attracted attention in this city, and the Board of Health have taken measures to inforce their adoption here.

By analysis, it has been ascertained that Milwaukee river water is purer than the spring water so long in use for drinking purposes in this city, and the Board of Water Commissioners recommend it in preference to well water, but they say it is not so good as lake water.

The chief item of commercial importance in this section is the approaching dissolution of the firm of Sexton Bros. & Co.'s dry goods house. The firm have been in business in this place for a number of years, and have amassed a considerable sum of money, but, owing to certain changes which have become necessary, a dissolution will certainly occur which will result most likely in the closing of the house. On the 1st of December they will commence a special sale of their goods, and when that closes, the house will go out of business, and Robert Hill, the active manager, will go to Chicago to engage in business there.

The Board of Public Works is at loggerheads with the Aldermen and Councilors, and some of the latter are vehement in their demands for a change in the system of city government.

SPRINGFIELD.

Commissions Issued to the Officers Recently Elected in Cook County, with Certain Exceptions—Reasons of the Governor for Making a Discrimination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—Col. G. H. Harlow, Secretary of State, has issued commissions to-day to Mr. E. W. Wallace, County Judge; Hermann Lieb, County Clerk; Henry R. Miller, County Treasurer; G. D. Plant, Superintendent of Schools; Charles A. Reed, Police Commissioner; and Austin J. Doyle, Clerk of the Criminal Court,—all of Cook County. Upon instructions from Gov. Beveridge, he declines to issue commissions to Samuel S. Gardner as member of the State Board of Equalization, and to Messrs. Eberhardt and Cannon, for County Justices of the Peace.

The reasons in the case of Gardner is that, on the 29th day of August, Treat T. Prosser, of Cook County, resigned, and the Governor appointed Richard P. Derrickson a member of the Board of Equalization, to supply the vacancy, to hold his office until the fall of 1876; so that no vacancy existed in the State Board of Equalization, to which Mr. Gardner could be elected, and consequently he cannot be commissioned.

In the case of Eberhardt and Cannon, there is no law, constitutional or statute, which authorizes the election of an officer as County Justice of the Peace, in Cook or any other county in the State. Therefore, no commissions can issue.

DETROIT.

Election of a Superintendent of the House of Correction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The Common Council to-night filled the vacancy in the House of Correction Superintendency occasioned by the recent death of Anthony Lederlee, by appointing thereto M. V. Borgman, present Chief of Police. Unsuccessful motions were made to substitute the names of E. I. Garfield, present Comptroller of this city, and of Duane Doty, present Superintendent of Schools, but they failed to pass, it being stated that neither gentleman would accept.

RELIGIOUS.

The Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Catholic churches in the province of New York, which includes some thirteen dioceses, will all be dedicated in the name of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on the approaching feast day of the Immaculate Conception.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—Steamships Trinicia, Calabria, and Cambria, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Arrived, steamships Goethe, from Hamburg, and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

Arrived—Steamship Kong Sverre, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—The steamer Weser, from New York, has arrived.

CRIME.

The Oughton Murder Trial in Ottawa, Ill.—Evidence of the Existence of Dangerous Secret Societies Among the Coal-Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 25.—The Oughton murder trial in the Circuit Court continued to-day, without any abatement of interest and without any exhibition of resentment and bitterness between the opposite attorneys such as has characterized the trial hitherto.

Evidence of the dangerous character of certain secret societies at LaSalle among the coal-miners was introduced, and efforts were made to connect Murphy with them, or one of them. Oughton, according to one witness, when being arrested at the scene of the killing, alleged that Murphy followed him, and he acted in self-defense. Evidence of threats against Oughton by Murphy was submitted; also, a notice or threatening letter against Rutlidge, the general boss, Oughton's relative by marriage. This letter purported to have come from the Molly Maguire Society, and evidence was offered as to the existence of said Society. Testimony was submitted showing Murphy to be an excitable man. The attorneys promised the Court to conclude the testimony to-morrow, and the attorneys are now preparing for brilliant efforts suited to the gravity of the occasion.

Highway Robbery Near New Haven, Ind.—Arson Case on Trial in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 25.—A farmer named John Strope, living a short distance from New Haven, Ind., was attacked a few days since by four highwaymen, while proceeding to his home, and robbed of a receipt for 300 bushels of wheat and $95 in currency. He was unable to identify the guilty parties.

A preliminary examination in the case of Keele and Ballouf, charged with arson, has been progressing for the last two days. The latter gave bonds in $1,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. The former's case was postponed till to-morrow, after the prosecution had rested its case, several of the defendant's witnesses being absent.

Sharkey's Supposed Liberators Indicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Indictments were found to-day by the Grand Jury against Maggie Jordan, Mrs. Sarah Allen, and Keepers Phillips and Finnar, charging them with assisting William J. Sharkey in his escape from the Tombs on the 19th inst. They will be tried next week in the Court of General Sessions, probably before Recorder Hackett. Warden Johnson is still engaged in the collection of evidence regarding Sharkey, of whose whereabouts nothing has yet been learned. Some people believe he is hiding in the Eighth Ward, in this city, and others think he has escaped to Canada.

Two Young Men Who Insulted a Peaceful Family Shot Dead by the Men of the House.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—Two young men named Dunn and Clark, entered the public house of a man named Mercer, near Lexington, Mo., last night, and insulted the family. Mercer and his son-in-law fired on the young men, killing both of them. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

A Young Horse-Thief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—Theodore Musen was brought to this city to-day by Sheriff McDonald. The culprit is a boy about 15 years of age, who hired a horse and buggy in this city a few days since, and forgot to return it. He was arrested at Manitowoc, and the property was recovered. The boy is a hard case, and will undoubtedly be sent to prison.

Acquitted of Arson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The second trial at Manistee of L. B. Gregory, a well-known citizen, on a charge of arson with intent to defraud insurance companies, resulted in a verdict of not guilty.

A Boy of Ten Shot by an Infuriated Woman.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—A *Gazette* special from Jackson County, Ohio, says that last evening a little son of Andrew Johnson, 10 years old, with another lad one year older, in coming home from school, while crossing the farm of Mrs. A. C. Tilton, were met by the old lady, who fired an old musket and shot young Johnson dead, the ball passing through his head. His young comrade seeing him fall said, "Get up, now, and come along." Mrs. Tilton exclaimed, "I've got one down and I'll get the other," at the same time firing a pistol at the live boy, who ran for life. This the surviving boy testified under oath before the Coroner. Mrs. Tilton denies the murder, and all knowledge of it. She has threatened to shoot people who would hunt on her farm; and, on one occasion, published a card in the paper at Jackson Court-House, that she went armed, and would kill any man insulting her. She is vain of her fund of information, and takes an interest in politics. She barely escaped mobbing.

Tweed in the Tombs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Tweed remains in the Tombs, but, as he complained of the dampness and stench of the cell in which he was first placed, he has been removed to a cell on the second tier, in what is called "the new prison." He only receives his immediate relatives and counsel. Yesterday over $1,000,000 worth of his property was transferred, and it consisted entirely of real estate in New York. It is thought the prisoner will be taken to Blackwell's Island to-night.

A Brutal Transaction.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 25.—A Swedish lady, 60 years of age, detained over night at Corinne, was taken by a man she trusted on account of his speaking her language, who compelled her to drink wine, probably drugged, and then the brute ravished her person repeatedly. The victim got home the following day, and died soon after.

The Begg Forgery at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—It is estimated that the financial irregularities of William Begg, who was arrested yesterday for forgery and embezzlement, will amount to about $1,500. He says that he paid debts contracted while he was studying law with money obtained by his forgeries. His friends claim that he was insane, and this will be his plea.

Criminal Matters in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The jury in the case of Frank Harris, Mate of the Sunrise, returned a verdict to-night of guilty on twenty-nine counts of the indictment.

The trial of Toredo Moreno, one of the Vasquez gang of murderers, is progressing at Salinas City, Monterey County.

The New York Treasury Defalcation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—An official examination shows that the State Treasury defalcation, through its cashier, Phelps, was $331,872, $200,000 of which was stolen in August last, and the remainder in September. The irregularities in the office were not of a nature to warrant the removal of Treasurer Raines.

Sticks to the Letter of the Contract.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The people of Huntington, L. I., offered a reward for the recovery of the body of Charles G. Kelsey, who was tarred and feathered. Soon afterwards half of his body was found, and now the people say that they can only pay half the price.

A Petersburg, Va., Bank President Held for Embezzlement.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—G. T. Brooks, late President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Petersburg, charged with embezzling funds of the bank, has been held in $15,000 bail to appear in the United States Circuit Court.

Fatal Saloon Row in Kearney, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.—Two notorious characters, named Sandy and A. C. Porter, had a row in a saloon at Kearney Junction last night, which resulted in the latter being fatally shot.

MARINE DISASTERS.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 25.—The bark Gibraltar, loaded with wheat, is ashore below Point Peter, light.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 25.—Fears are entertained for the steamship Picton ten days out from Quebec for Picton.

FINANCIAL.

Virtual Abandonment of the Reforms Proposed in New York Banking.

A New Clearing-House Committee Appointed to Please Everybody.

The Comptroller of the Currency on Interest on Deposits and Certification of Checks.

Tom Scott and the Texas Pacific Construction Company.

Henry Clews & Co. About to Resume---Settlement Proposed by Howes & Macy.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PROPOSED BANKING-REFORMS DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—At a meeting of the Clearing-House Association to-day, all the members being present, it was decided, after much discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Kitchen President of the Park Bank, to refer the matter of banking-reform to a new Committee of Nine. The Committee was at once named by the Chairman. They are to report at a subsequent meeting of the Association, and, it is hoped, will find some ground on which the different interests can unite and harmonize.

THE GRINNELL BANKRUPTCY CASE.

Counsel for Brown Brothers & Co. submitted to Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, to-day, an order relative to the sale, by his clients, of 2,000 shares of Lake Shore stock, held by them as security for $200,000 lent to George Bird Grinnell & Co., bankrupts. It was not read in open court, but counsel said he had so drawn it that it would constrain Brown Brothers & Co. to sell the shares referred to. The Judge said he would carefully examine the document to see if it protected the interests of all persons concerned.

A rumor was current to-day that a settlement between Grinnell & Co. and their creditors, which would take the former out of bankruptcy, was approaching completion. Mr. Williams, member of the firm, says that a settlement is making, but that it will not be finished for several days. The firm proposes to pay their creditors in equal installments in two, four, and six months, and the proposition has been favorably received by all consulted.

HOWES & MACY.

A meeting of the creditors of the banking firm of Howes & Macy was held this evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, in response to a circular sent to all creditors, saying that they had failed to procure a sufficient number of signatures to the agreement submitted by them to depositors, to warrant them resuming business, and desired those to whom they were indebted to confer with them to examine a statement of their indebtedness and assets, and determine what measures would be best for the interests of all concerned. About 100 persons were present, representing $561,666 of the firm's liabilities. William C. Barrett appeared as counsel for Howes & Macy, both of whom were present. Howes stated that they had about 1,100 creditors; that their liabilities were $1,200,000, and their assets $900,000, of the latter of which $134,315 was in cash. He proposed that the creditors should form a stock company to the extent of their credit, with a capital of $1,200,000, each receiving stock certificates representing the amount of their credits on the house, with 75 per cent of value represented by such stock paid up, the earnings of the bank going to make up the 25 per cent deficiency in stock before dividends should be paid to stockholders. There was much debate on this plan, and one or two others which had been proposed, but the former was looked upon by far the most favorably. Suits for $40,000 or $50,000 have been brought against the firm. It was moved and carried that the persons bringing the suits be requested to discontinue them until definite action could be decided upon. It was finally moved that a committee of seven be appointed to examine all assets of the firm, of the individual members thereof, and the different plans for settlement which had been proposed, and to report at a meeting to be held next Friday evening. The resolution was carried, and the committee appointed, when the meeting adjourned.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The *Times* says: "The fact is well authenticated that Henry Clews & Co., after having effected satisfactory arrangements with the most of their numerous creditors, contemplate a full resumption of business within a few weeks. The presentation of the affairs of this house which was made to its creditors has averted any unfavorable action. The house has resources and opportunities to resume, and to recover its extensive business, and, with a reasonable extension of time, to pay fully 100 cents on the dollar."

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The suspended Bank of the Commonwealth will pay a dividend to its depositors of 30 per cent in December.

Special Dispatch to The Associated Press.]

THE PROPOSED BANKING REFORMS.

The *Post* says of to-day's action of the Clearing-House: "The results of the meeting were the defeat of the old Committee of Nine, and of the attempt to make the Clearing-House a central power, having legislative functions. It is now left with each bank to manage its own business, and to abide by the results of such management."

THE CURRENCY.

THE COMPTROLLER'S VIEWS ON INTEREST DEPOSITS AND CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency will contain the following on the subject of "Interest on deposits and certification of checks:"

In my last annual report I referred briefly to the evils resulting from the

PAYMENT OF INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS,

and my predecessors have frequently referred more at length to the same subject. The difficulty has been that the proposed legislation by Congress upon the subject would apply only to National Banks. The effect of such legislation would be to bring State Banks and savings banks organized by authority of the different States in direct competition with the National Banks in securing the accounts of correspondents and dealers. The National Banks will be desirous of retaining their business, and the more unscrupulous would not stop to evade the law by offering to make collections throughout the country free of charge; to buy and sell stocks without commission, and rediscount paper at low rates. The proposed action of the Clearing-House in the City of New York, if adopted by the Clearing-Houses of the principal cities of the Union, would do more to prevent the payment of interest on deposits than any Congressional instrument, but

THE EVILS RESULTING FROM THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS

are by no means confined to the city banks. It may be safely said that this custom, which prevails in almost every city and village of the Union, has done more than any other to demoralize the business of banking. State Banks, private bankers, and

ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THE GUISE OF SAVINGS BANKS

everywhere offer rates of interest upon deposits which cannot safely be paid by those engaged in legitimate business. National Banks desirous of retaining the business of their dealers, also make similar offers, and the result is not only an increase of rates of interest paid by business men, but as a consequence

INVESTMENTS IN UNSECURED LOANS

bringing ultimate loss upon the shareholders of the bank and depositors. The kind of legislation needed is that which shall apply to all banks and bankers alike, whether organized under the National currency act or other laws. A law prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits by National banks will have little effect unless followed by similar legislation under authority of the different States, and there is little hope that such legislation can be obtained.

The National Currency act, which was passed during the war, provided for a tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon all deposits, and subsequent internal revenue legislation extended this tax to all deposits made with State Banks and individual banks. This was essentially a war tax, and should, in my judgment, be repealed with other similar internal revenue taxation, and I recommend that if legislation is proposed on this subject, that the law be so amended as to repeal this tax so far as it applies to demand deposits, and that an increased rate of taxation be imposed uniformly upon all deposits which either directly or indirectly are placed with banks or bankers with the offer or expectation of receiving interest. Such legislation, if rigidly enforced, will have the effect not only to

REDUCE THE RATE OF INTEREST

throughout the country, but will at the same time prevent the illegitimate organization of Savings banks, the organization of which should be allowed only upon condition that the savings of the people shall be carefully and prudently invested, and the interest arising therefrom, after deducting reasonable expenses, be distributed from time to time to depositors, and no other persons whatsoever.

VIOLATIONS OF THE BANKING ACT.

The act of March 3, 1869, authorizes the appointment of a Receiver if any officer, clerk, or agent of any National Bank shall certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank at the time said check is certified an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Receivers have been appointed for the National Bank of the Commonwealth, of New York, and the New Orleans Banking Association during the past year for violation of this act, and it is the intention of the Comptroller hereafter to rigidly enforce this act whenever he is satisfied of such violation.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The Comptroller repeats the recommendation in last year's report for the repeal of Sec. 5 of the act of July, 1870, which provided that after the whole $54,000,000 of circulation shall have been distributed, $25,000,000 additional shall be withdrawn from the banking associations organized in the States having an excess and distributed among the States having less than their proportion. Under this section that amount would be withdrawn from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The Comptroller also recommends the authorization of $25,000,000 more currency to be distributed among the States which are deficient, namely, those of the South and West. He is of opinion that it would require from three to five years to distribute this additional amount.

COL. TOM SCOTT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HE WILL COME OUT ALL RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Col. Thomas A. Scott spent yesterday in the city. In reply to inquiries touching the extent of the damage he had received in the late financial panic, and in the troubles in which the Texas & Pacific Construction Company had been involved, he replied that without any doubt he would come out all right. He had indorsed the notes of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company to quite a large amount, but nearly all of his creditors have extended the time for the payment of the notes for periods varying from six months to two years, and the accommodation is ample to enable him to adjust everything without any great inconvenience.

HONEST MANAGEMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

He ascribes all the trouble in which the Company has been involved to the recent panic,—not to mismanagement or dishonesty. Col. Scott states that $11,000,000 have been expended by the Company on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and that 300 miles have been already constructed, and that 140 miles are graded and ready for the ties and rails. This work is on the Texas end of the road, and he has every confidence in the completion of the road at an early day. With regard to

THE AFFAIRS OF J. EDGAR THOMPSON,

Scott says that he will have no difficulty whatever in paying all he owes. All of the notes of the Texas & Pacific Construction Company which were indorsed by Thompson will fall due in December, and will be promptly met.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WATER-BOND BUSINESS.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The developments in the water-bond business to-day are not very encouraging to the citizens of this city. According to the books of the National Trust Company $223,000 in cash, deposited there in June last, on account of the water-extension, is all that can be found. The balance of the bonds, some $334,000, including some $40,000 of the Thirty-third-street Improvement fund, can not be accounted for. The Directors of the bank will not become responsible for the balance not shown on their books.

GREER'S ACCOUNTS

are a little mixed, and erasures and re-entries have been found in his book. The theft of the city's funds in a manner accounts for Robert J. Greer's disappearance. His bonds to the bank amount to $50,000, but that would not go a great ways towards making good any deficiency which, from the present aspect, is likely to arise. The entire business of handling of the water-bonds is pretty well mixed, and it looks to-day as though the municipality is likely to lose some $250,000 through sheer mismanagement, as so far no evidence of dishonesty can be traced to any city officials. The developments yesterday caused

MUCH TALK UPON THE STREETS

to-day, and some people go so far as to insinuate that we have a huge municipal ring, and that further developments would be likely to prove it. The late defalcations here have somewhat startled the community, and yesterday and to-day others are hinted at in connection with the Administration of certain large estates. These, however, can be traced to no reliable source.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

These rumors and late defalcations and the recent panic are not very strong inducements to restore confidence, still business is picking up, and a good holiday trade is anticipated.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COOKE BANKRUPTCY CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Late yesterday afternoon, before Joseph Mason, Register in Bankruptcy, testimony was taken in the case of Samuel Whittle v. Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts,—the object being to prove certain allegations made in a petition presented to the court on Wednesday last. Nothing of special interest was elicited. The evidence will be presented to the court by the Register for its action.

THE MONEY MARKET

to-day presented an encouraging aspect. The supply of currency was plentiful, and good borrowers were readily accommodated at the banks and on the street at favorable rates. Call loans varied from 6 to 7 per cent, and discounts from 7 to 10 per cent.

WASHINGTON.

THE FIRST NATIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day an order was passed authorizing the Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington to sign a proposition making E. Collins Trustee, with the consent of creditors, as heretofore submitted by Jay Cooke & Co., unless good cause to the contrary be shown by the proper parties by next Tuesday. The application was made on the sworn petition of the Receiver, and by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, after consultation with the Secretary and Solicitor of the Treasury. The matter rests by law in the discretion of the Secretary and Comptroller. The order is deemed to be a finality.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $365,086,091.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—The First National Bank went into liquidation to-day. They promise creditors full payment. A heavy discount line, the inability of parties to meet maturing paper, together with the distrust produced by the rumor of the heavy indebtedness of L. M. Hunter to the bank, caused the action. The indebtedness of Hunter to the bank is only $80,000, and it is fully secured; hence the rumor is unfounded. The assets of the bank are more than the liabilities.

THE SPRAGUES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 25.—The Sprague trust-deed is yet in the hands of the lawyers, unexecuted.

CANADIANS GOING HOME.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 25.—It is estimated that 30,000 French Canadians have returned to this province from the United States during the past three weeks, owing largely to stoppage of manufactures. A large proportion of them have left for Western Canada.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The steamer from Liverpool for Boston to-day took $100,000 in bullion.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—The funeral of the late John T. Mildram was largely attended at the Cathedral this morning, where the Catholic funeral service were celebrated. The remains were then taken to Mt. Elliot Cemetery.

FOREIGN.

Another Crisis in the French Cabinet.

MacMahon Accepts the Resignations of All the Ministers.

The New Cabinet Nearly the Same as the Preceding.

A Contumacious German Bishop Sent to Prison for Two Years.

Reparation Sought for a Mexican Outrage on Two American Citizens.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 25.—President MacMahon has accepted the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, they having been again tendered.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet, as reconstructed, is composed as follows: Minister of the Interior, Duke de Broglie; Foreign Affairs, Duke de Cazes; Finance, M. Pierre Magne; Justice, M. Ernaul; War, Gen. Du Barail; Marine, Admiral d'Hornoy; Public Instruction and Worship, M. Batbie; Public Works, M. Deseilligny; Agriculture and Commerce, M. Bouillerie. Duke de Cazes is not a member of the Cabinet. M. Beule, who was Minister of the Interior, has retired, and the Duke de Broglie takes his place, relinquishing the Foreign Ministry to the Duke de Cazes. These are the only changes made in the Cabinet as it existed before the last resignation of Ministers.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

In the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day, Gen. Boyer testified that Bismarck told him he was willing to grant an armistice if the army of Metz would declare in favor of Napoleon.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A fresh sentence has been pronounced against Archbishop Ledochowski for continuing unlawfully to institute priests. He is condemned to two years' imprisonment and an additional fine of 540 thalers.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Two Catholic priests, American citizens, who were expelled from the City of Mexico at the point of the bayonet by the Mexican authorities, have engaged a prominent lawyer here, who has corresponded with the Secretary of State demanding that reparation be forthwith accorded his clients for the outrage perpetrated by the Mexican Government, and steps will at once be taken to lay the matter before Congress.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—The funeral of Count San Fernando took place to-day. The murderer committed suicide in prison last night by taking poison.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The steamship Sarmatian has been chartered by the British Government to carry a regiment to the Gold Coast.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 26—4:30 a. m.—Later dispatches have been received from Gen. Woolsley, commanding the Ashantee expedition. They condemn the native auxiliaries as worthless. The Ashantees are in full retreat. Their main column, however, is within easy march of the British advance, yet the General is unable to overtake and attack them, owing to the tardiness and cowardice of his native allies. He complains of the humiliating position in which he is placed in consequence of being obliged to depend on such help.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, Assures His Political Friends that, Under Present Circumstances, He Will Not Aspire to the Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Nov. 25.—The following letter to the editors appeared in the *Daily Commonwealth*, this evening:

GREEN BAY, Nov. 24.

To the Editors of the Commonwealth:

I notice in the last number of your weekly some remarks, in which, while you speak in very flattering terms of my fitness for the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, you conclude, as it seems to me very justly, that at the present time I ought not to accept the high place, even if it were tendered to me. I cannot help but believe that my friends of the Wisconsin press, and my political friends generally coincide with your opinion. I beg, therefore, to assure you that, while I am profoundly grateful for the generous consideration with which my appointment has been discussed by the press, by the bar, and by the people of this State and other States, yet under present circumstances I am very sure I ought not, and would not, accept the appointment. You are at liberty to give this assurance to the public in any way you deem best. With sentiments of very high personal regard, I am, gentlemen, very sincerely yours, TIM. O. HOWE.

ERIE CANAL.

Colder Weather—The Canal Frozen Up Again—No Hopes of Getting the Boats Through This Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The thaw which promised so much for the ice-bound boats on the canal terminated in a severe cold snap Monday night. The canal is closed for the winter beyond a doubt. No boats can get through. Those lying between Little Falls and Schenectady are stuck fast.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The weather is cold and snowing, and there are no prospects of the boats getting through this fall.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The canal is virtually closed. The weather is cold and snowing, and there is no prospect of the boats moving again.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Reports from the canal to-day are less encouraging. West of Rome the canal is closed with ice several inches thick.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The navigation of the Hudson River from this city to Albany is suspended. Steamers are going into winter quarters to-day. This is the earliest closing of navigation during the present century.

THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Nov. 25.—The season's work at Rock Island Arsenal has ceased, and the force of workmen, which during the summer exceeded 500, has been reduced to less than 100. During the past five months, two workshops have been completed; the third shop nearly so; the foundation dug for the fourth; the water-power dam finished; a magazine, the soldiers' barracks, and three officers' quarters completed, and the appropriation of $700,000 has been expended. Col. Flagler has completed his estimates for the next year, included among which is the expenditure of $200,000 for the repair of the new bridge.

THE BOSTON MAYORALTY.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Mayor Pierce has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 29th inst. Ald. Cutter will be Acting-Mayor for the unexpired term.

A BIG WILD TURKEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 25.—George Colman, of the Township of Peru, shot a wild turkey yesterday, of the extraordinary weight of 23 pounds.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26—1 a. m.—Another storm centre has appeared in Western Kansas with southeasterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow over the lakes and thence to the Ohio Valley. Northwesterly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Northwesterly winds and generally clear weather in the Southern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest, thence to Missouri, southeasterly and northeasterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather. For the lakes, and thence to Kentucky and West Virginia, northwesterly winds, low temperature, and clearing weather. In the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly winds, colder and cloudy weather. For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southerly winds, warmer, and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, and generally clear weather. Reports are partly missing from the Western Gulf.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, Nov. 26—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Brck'ridge	29.97	19	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.17	22	N. E., light	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.09	24	W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Chicago	30.08	32	W., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.71	48	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Cleveland	29.82	31	W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Davenport	30.05	31	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Denver	29.52	57	N. W., fresh	..	Fair.
Detroit	29.91	24	N. W., fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Duluth	29.94	21	S., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.57	3	S. E., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson	29.98	42	N. E., fresh	..	Clear.
Keokuk	30.03	31	S. E., gentle	..	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.04	30	N., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.98	30	Calm	..	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.84	35	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
St. Paul	29.93	29	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.98	29	N. W., gentle	.00	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.80	29	N. W., brisk	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.66	9	N. W., fresh	..	Fair.
Leav'w'rth	29.9r	34	S., gentle	..	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 25.—In many places the snow-drifts are from eight to ten feet high, making the roads impassable.

EXTENSION OF THE STOCK-YARDS.

What Has Been Accomplished in a Few Months—The Exchange Building Enlarged and Thirty Acres of Ground Covered with Pens, Sheds, &c.

Some time during last summer, the managers of the Union Stock-Yards became impressed with the idea that the accommodations furnished by them were insufficient to meet the wants of shippers of live stock. They talked the matter up among themselves, and in due time the work of enlarging the mammoth market was commenced, under the direction of Messrs. George Williams and John Sherman, gentlemen who have been connected with the yards since their establishment, and who thoroughly understand the nature of the business transacted there, and its necessities. They discovered, on a very superficial examination, that the yards were altogether too limited in every department for the proper transaction of such a vast business as is conducted in them daily, and they laid their plans accordingly. Their first work was to improve the railroad track running from Brighton to the lake shore, which is owned by the Stock-Yards Association. Steel rails and new side-tracks and ties were put down, and now the road is superior to any entering the city, and its capacity is fully equal to the demand upon it. The next improvement was an internal one. About thirty acres of vacant land, lying north of the original yards, were given over to an army of carpenters, and were speedily covered with pens, chutes, and cattle-yards, and cut up by streets and alleys. This work, in conjunction with the extension of water and sewer pipes, and the erection of corn-cribs, platforms, barns, scales, etc., cost $175,000. The greatest change of all, however, is in the Exchange Building, to which large additions have been made. A new bank, 60x80 feet, has been erected, and a wing measuring 60x125 feet has been put up for the accommodation of the commission men who used offices, and the telegraph and railroad companies. Many of the apartments in this wing are equal to the most luxurious down-town offices, and have the additional advantage of being convenient to a National Bank, a restaurant, a barber-shop, and several other comforts. The additions are not altogether complete, a great deal of wood-work and painting yet remaining to be done. A little park, surrounded by an